

Poetry.

RUTH.

BY MRS. FIERSON.

"Thy God shall be my God!" Strong was the  
Ruth  
Of that young Moabitess, who forsook  
Her native country and her father's house  
For Israel's God. There is no spot on earth  
Where sunshine is so bright, the dew so pure.  
The grass so green, the summer flowers so sweet,  
The birds so blithe, as in our native land.  
Beside our father's hearthstone rushes up  
The only spring of human tenderness  
In which the heart can bathe without a fear  
Of falsehood, treachery, or forgetfulness.  
But Ruth had heard of God. She could not  
stay  
Where men bow down to demons; so she broke  
All her heart's idols, and went trembling forth.  
Poor, and a widow, to a stranger land.  
To seek the living God. No dream of love,  
Of wealth, or fame, allured her. Aleck of heart  
Was that fair gentle creature, who went forth  
To be a gleaner in the field of him  
With whom she should find grace. Well didst  
thou prove,  
Thou young devoted proselyte to God,  
That he is a rewarder of all those  
That diligently seek him.

Couldst thou then,  
While gleaming barley o'er the stubble field,  
Have look'd beyond the impenetrable mist  
That hides the vista of futurity  
From our presumptuous vision, thou hadst seen  
Love, wealth, and princely honors waiting thee;  
And thy descendants, an illustrious line  
Of kings and princes, reaching down to him,  
Of whose dominion there shall be no end,  
And thy name written for posterity,  
And honored to the latest hour of time.

Miscellaneous.

THE DOMESTIC RELATION.

We conceive of no more Heaven-like  
circle than is embraced within the limits  
of a virtuous and happy family. There  
is nothing beneath the skies more ennobling  
to human nature than such a household—  
where mildness and virtue, kindness  
and love, industry and peace, go  
hand in hand together. Where a contented  
and cheerful spirit chases away the  
gloom of the world, and Religion,  
with her sweet lessons of philosophy,  
softens and purifies the heart. Where  
the head of the family is recognized and  
respected as such—and the greatest happiness  
is derived from his approving smile.  
Where the low sweet voice of  
Woman is seldom heard but in accents  
of gentleness and love, and the name of  
mother is never uttered unassociated with  
some endearing epithet. Such a family  
can only be collected together under the  
influence of a happy marriage—a union  
of hearts as well as hands—a tie consecrated  
by pure and chaste affection—an  
engagement formed on earth, but sanctioned  
in Heaven. Of such a union, the  
Angels who dwell in the bright abodes  
of the blest, must downward turn their  
spiritual eyes, and while they gaze with  
looks of interest and love, delight in and  
rejoice over the same.

HAVE COURAGE.

Have the courage to confess ignorance  
whenever, or with regard to whatever  
subject you are really uninformed.  
Have courage to treat difficulties as  
you would obnoxious weeds—attack  
them as soon as seen. Nothing grows  
so fast.  
Have the courage to be silent when a  
fool prates; he will cease the sooner;  
besides, what can he or you gain by pro-  
longing the conversation.  
Have the courage to resist, by antici-  
pation, that persuasion which your judg-  
ment condemns. A decided refusal is  
soon made, and like a dip into water,  
you are all the fresher after.  
Have the courage to tell the truth, and  
you will find it much easier, and requir-  
ing much less hardihood, than falsehood.  
Lies are very brave.  
Have the courage to prefer ease to el-  
egance; consistency to fashion; never  
forgetting what is due to society as well  
as to yourself.  
Have the courage to be bold in your  
friend's cause, and modest in your own.  
Have the courage to get out of bed im-  
mediately that you ask yourself the ques-  
tion as to whether you shall do so or not.  
The advantage must be in getting up.  
Have the courage to acknowledge your  
fear of God—it is rank cowardice to deny  
it.  
Have the courage to own your altered  
opinions, upon conviction—you need not  
be ashamed of being wiser to day than  
you were yesterday.

A Gem.—In an account of a lost  
child in Missouri, going the newspaper  
rounds, we find a sentiment, that, for  
a simple expression of that confiding re-  
liance on the Divine care, which should  
characterize a believer in Providence,  
we have never seen surpassed. The  
little boy, narrating the incidents of his  
wanderings, when night came says, "It  
grew very dark, and I asked God to  
take care of little Johnny, and then went  
to sleep."

Poor Pay.—What's the matter, uncle  
Jerry? said Mr. —, as old Jeremiah  
R. was passing by, growling most fero-  
ciously.

"Matter?" said the old man. "Why,  
I've been luggin' water all mornin' for  
Dr. C.'s wife to wash with; and what  
do you suppose I got for it?"

"About ninepence."

"Ninpence!" She told me the Doctor  
would pull a tooth for me sometime!"

A SINGULAR BURIAL.

The Courier des Etats Unis from the "Avenir"  
of Point Peter, Guadaloupe, gives the following  
instance of superstition remaining amongst the  
blacks of that island. The occasion was the  
burial of a negro cook:

A few moments before taking up the  
coffin, all the cooks of Point Peter, a  
pretty imposing number, had arrived at  
the house of the dead. Each wore upon  
his mourning dress, the white apron,  
symbol of the profession, and carried in  
his hand—one a carving knife—one a  
sauce pan, one a frying pan—in a word,  
all the kitchen tools accompanied all the  
cooks. The coffin was followed up by  
a complete meal—carefully prepared,  
and which would have been much better  
for a living, than a dead man. There  
were fine looking roast fowls—iced  
hams, plates of baked rice—and the us-  
ual complements of these dishes, which,  
carried with becoming gravity—with  
their crape covering—recalled a distant  
idea of the caparisoned war horse follow-  
ing the last march of his master.

At intervals, in the funeral procession  
were heard loud, or smothered cries—  
not of heart stricken mourners, but of  
cocks and ducks, whose heads were cut  
off from time to time, with great sole-  
mnity, and their blood sprinkled along the  
road.

Arrived at the outskirts of the city, the  
procession halts, and then begins a most  
singular movement; some rub the ket-  
tles, some sharpen the knives, some blow  
violently the invisible bellows. One is  
apparently broiling a chop, another cut-  
ting up parsley, another turning the spit,  
and another tasting the sauce. It is a  
final representation of the bustling scenes  
of a kitchen on great occasions—a last  
discharge over the funeral of the cook,  
like the military discharge over the grave  
of a soldier. When the coffin was let  
down, the dishes they had brought were  
all placed in order upon it, and the well-  
provisioned body covered with earth.—  
The crowd returned, at their leisure,  
convinced, no doubt, that the dead would  
fare well in his tomb.

MILITARY ETIQUETTE.

A story is told of an eccentric officer,  
now on the banks of the Rio Grande,  
showing that he is inclined occasionally  
to overlook slight breaches of military  
etiquette. The officer had returned from  
a convivial party, and felt in pretty good  
humor with himself and every body else.  
Being inclined to breathe the  
fresh air, and suffer the effects of good  
cheer to evaporate, he selected a patch  
of green sward in camp for a promenade,  
and commenced slowly walking back-  
ward and forward. Now it so happen-  
ed that a sentinel on duty had post di-  
rectly in the officer's line of march, and  
every few minutes would encounter his  
superior officer, and, as in duty bound,  
his musket would be presented to salute  
him, and when he had passed, brought  
to the shoulder again. This continued  
for a long time, till the sentinel was quite  
tired of saluting him, and at last said,  
"Colonel, if you pass this way again, I  
shan't salute you." His officer paused,  
spread his legs, surveyed the man from  
his glazed fatigue-cap to the toes of his  
brogans and back to his cap again, and  
thrusting his hands deep into his breech-  
es pockets, exclaimed, "And if you think  
I care whether you do or not, you are  
most infernally mistaken, my fine fel-  
low—that's all I've got to say," and re-  
suming his promenade, the officer and  
private passed each other with the ut-  
most indifference.—N. O. Pic., July 26.

A good anecdote is told of Lieut. G.,  
while on board one of our ships of war,  
which does equal credit to his honor and  
his gallantry. A distinguished member  
of the juponiacdom of a northern city was  
dining on board, with a mess of officers,  
and when the wine began to circulate  
pretty freely, entertained the company  
with a recital of several amours of which  
he was, of course, the hero. It happen-  
ed that in one of these he ventured to  
slander a lady of spotless reputation, an  
acquaintance of Lieut. G. The gallant  
officer heard him through without inter-  
ruption, and then rising from the table in-  
formed him of his acquaintance with and  
respect for the lady he had so wickedly  
traded. "O, don't mind it, Grif, don't  
mind it," exclaimed our hero, "it is all a  
lie, you know; I only told it to amuse  
the mess." Lieut. G. very coolly turn-  
ed him around, gave him a stout kick-  
ing, and followed it up until he had ejected  
him from the state room, observing  
very quietly, "don't mind it, ———"  
don't mind it; I'm only doing it for the  
amusement of the mess." A roar of  
laughter followed the disconcerted Man-  
tlini as he slid into a boat, and the man  
in the stern sheets cried "give way."

"Ma," said an inquisitive little girl,  
"will rich and poor people live together  
when they go up to Heaven?"  
"Yes, my dear, they will be all alike  
there."

"Then, ma, why don't rich and poor  
christians associate here?"

The mother did not answer.

John Smith has said many good things,  
among the rest, that a newspaper is like  
a wife, because every man ought to have  
one of his own.

A Woman Killed by her Husband at her own  
Request.—The following extraordinary case oc-  
curred a short time since in Wurtemburgh; we  
find it related in a foreign journal:

Adam Gayring, a man sixty-four  
years of age, of honest and upright deal-  
ings, loved and respected by all who  
knew him, presented himself on the 24th  
ult., before the authorities of Heiden-  
heim, and stated calmly that he had just  
killed his wife. His declaration was  
immediately taken as follows:—"My  
wife," he said, "as every one knows,  
has been suffering for a long time from  
illness, and at times the pains she had to  
endure were such as to affect her reason;  
she latterly gave up all hopes of recov-  
ery, and continually repeated that not  
only life was a torment to her, but that  
if I died before her, she would be re-  
duced to misery." This morning, after we  
had read together the 4th chapter of the  
book of Judges, (they were devout peo-  
ple, and read the Bible every day,) she  
requested me to drive a nail into her  
temple, as Jael did to Sisera, as such a  
death seemed to her short and easy, and  
would put an end to her sufferings; she  
said she forgave me beforehand for the  
act, of which she absolved me before  
God and man. A nail, she said, would  
not cause a great hemorrhage, and  
would make but a slight wound. "As  
soon as I am dead," she added, "you  
can close the wound, put on a clean cap,  
and no one will know anything about it."  
After long resistance, (continued Gay-  
ring) I gave way to the wishes of my  
wife. I took a nail and began to drive  
it into her left temple with a hammer,  
but the nail was too weak, and the point  
instead of entering flattened itself on the  
bone. I then took a small drill but was  
equally unsuccessful. My wife grew  
impatient, and requested me to kill her  
at once with the hammer, which I accord-  
ingly did, by knocking in the skull.—  
The body of my wife is at my house,  
where you can examine it at your leis-  
ure."

The magistrate immediately proceed-  
ed to the house with a medical man, and  
Gayring, under a strong guard. They  
found the body dressed, upon the bed.—  
On the left temple there were two  
wounds, and the right side of the skull  
was knocked in as low down as the tem-  
ple. Beside the bed was a table, on  
which was a bible, the nail, drill, and  
hammer alluded to. On the ground  
was a basin of water, in which the mur-  
derer, according to the declaration, wash-  
ed his hands before presenting himself to  
the authorities.

Gayring is now in prison; he is per-  
fectly calm, and convinced that he acted  
well in fulfilling the wishes of his wife  
by putting an end to her sufferings.—  
Some Wurtemburgh papers state that  
the inhabitants of the village of Gussen-  
stadt, where the murder was committed,  
left their work as soon as they heard of  
the murder, and spent the day in the  
church, fasting and praying for the soul  
of the departed.

A Royal Income.—Queen Victoria's  
income, says a late English paper,  
amounts to the snug little sum of 500,000  
pounds per annum, or nearly equal to  
two millions, five hundred thousand dol-  
lars, yearly. This would make it in  
round numbers \$48,076 per week, \$6,  
886 per day, \$282 per hour, \$4 70 per  
minute. We would respectfully recom-  
mend to her Majesty's notice the con-  
dition of some of her starving millions of  
operatives, who would cheerfully accept  
of the amount of one fifth of her hourly  
income, as a yearly stipend. No won-  
der that taxes are high, with a national  
debt almost incalculable, and the royal  
household, with all its retinue of Lords  
Peers, and Nobility to support. These  
are some of the natural accompaniments  
of a Monarchical government.

We regret to see that in Harrisburg,  
Pittsburg, and elsewhere, effigies of Mr.  
Dallas have been paraded about, under  
circumstances to bring opprobrium upon  
him, and that these effigies have been  
publicly suspended and burned.

That Mr. Dallas has inflicted a deep  
wound upon his native State, admits of  
no doubt; but while she feels the pang,  
there should not be the exhibition of a  
mean revenge, even on the part of a  
few. The retribution to be visited upon  
him, is the tarnish upon his fame, the  
loss of the good opinions of good men,  
the absence of general affection, the ap-  
pealing misery of thousands whom he  
has driven to beggary, or to the endur-  
ance of unlooked for and undeserved  
privations. We trust that we shall hear  
no more of these ebullitions of popular  
anger. The greatest revenge, as well  
as the noblest, would be to consign him  
at once to oblivion, and spread between him  
and the people he has grievously wrong-  
ed, the Lethæan waters, that thought and  
remembrance may be shut out. The  
act to which he gave life, demands the  
attention and energies of the people—  
the man is nothing, save an ingrate.—  
But the act may be repealed, and to that  
repeal all the strength of those who truly  
love their country, should be at once di-  
rected.—U. S. Gazette.

Look out for Loco loco papers turning  
a somerset and praising the British tariff  
of 1846. They will do it.

GROANS OF THE LOCOS.

If the loco focos suffered alone there would  
be, we fear, little compassion for them. They  
surely ought not to complain that they must  
lie in the bed they have made for themselves.  
But unfortunately the whole country must feel  
the curse of their measures.

Hear the Spirit of the Times—a paper that  
did all in its power to elect Polk and Dallas.

Passage of the Tariff Bill in the Sen-  
ate.—TREASON TO PENNSYLVANIA!—The  
infamy has been consummated! and by the  
vote of George Mifflin Dallas, of  
Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been  
blasted by the ingrate hand of a  
treacherous son. Like that of him who  
fired the Ephesian dome, the fate of  
George M. Dallas shall be immortal—  
immortal to execration, immortal to infamy.  
The Commonwealth that had given  
him birth, life, favor, wealth, station  
and power, called upon him to stretch  
forth his arm and save her; he has an-  
swered the call as the assassin responds  
to the mercy cry of the helpless. Alas!  
poor Pennsylvania! An empire within  
herself, possessing more of the real ele-  
ments of wealth and greatness than the  
entire Union besides, she has been sacri-  
ficed to the dogmas of the South—pro-  
strated and trodden down to earth by  
those who were pledged, orally and in  
writing, to stand by her. The fraud must  
be wiped out—REPEAL is the word, and  
we set the ball in motion, even though we  
stand "solitary and alone." But we  
shall not be alone. The rough stout  
arms of sixteen thousand iron-workers  
and miners, will roll on the ball, nor will  
it stop till justice has been done to Penn-  
sylvania.

Tennessee! What shall Pennsylvania  
say to her? We gave her a President  
to whom she refused her vote; she has  
given us, by the instructions of her leg-  
islature, the enviable tableau of a ruined  
and disgraced Commonwealth.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

The democratic prints, who still dare  
to brazen out the Tariff fraud, are calling  
upon their partisans to suspend their  
opinions, to keep cool and steady, and to  
await orders from head quarters. There  
is a wondrous facility in these papers for  
accommodating themselves to the circum-  
stances, and they imagine that they can  
mould the public voice to their will.—  
The interests—the pockets—the suste-  
nance of Pennsylvania are endangered,  
and these appear forcibly to the most ac-  
tive party man. And yet the democrat-  
ic presses call on the people to rally to  
the support of those who have deceived  
them, and talk as complacently and offer  
advice as freely as if their previous fraud  
had not been detected. It makes no dif-  
ference with these organs, whether they  
are up or down, they still assume infalli-  
bility and are as oracular as ever. They  
are like the Laird of Bowinern, who,  
while travelling home on horseback one  
night, "a little fow," came to a brook that  
crossed the road; and the Laird's horse,  
being pretty well used to have his own  
way, stopped short and put down his  
head to take a drink. This had the ef-  
fect to make the poor Laird lose his bal-  
ance, and away he went over the horse's  
ears into the very middle of the brook.  
The Laird, honest man, had just sense  
enough to hear the splash and to know  
that something was wrong; but he was  
that drunk that he did not in the least sus-  
pect that it was himself. "Watty," said  
he, sitting up in the middle of the stream,  
and stammering out the words with great  
difficulty, "Watty, my man, there is sur-  
ely something tumbled into the brook,  
Watty." "Faith you may say that,"  
replied Watty, like to roll off his horse  
with laughing, "for its yourself, Laird!"  
"Hout fie, no, Watty," cried the Laird,  
with a hiccup between every word, "it  
surely canna be me, Watty, for I'm here!"  
So it is with the democratic papers—they  
are thrown off—are immersed in the  
stream, and while the people tell them  
they have tumbled, they cry out, "Oh no,  
all's right—come down to me—come  
down to the democracy—it's here.—  
North American.

A Great Country.—This country has  
a frontier line of more than 10,000  
miles. We have a line of sea-coast of  
nearly 4,000, and a lake coast of 1,200  
miles. One of our rivers is twice the  
size in length of the Danube, the largest  
river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles  
longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson  
has a navigation 120 miles longer than  
the Thames. The single State of Vir-  
ginia is a third larger than England!—  
Ohio contains 5,120,000 acres more than  
Scotland—from Maine to Ohio is farther  
than from England to Constantinople; and  
so we might go on and fill pages,  
enumerating distances, rivers, lakes,  
capues and bays, with comparative esti-  
mates of size, power and population.

Murdered by his Brother.—A quarrel  
took place on the 29th ult. between two  
brothers, James and Wm. Black, near  
Dayton, Ohio, in which the latter was  
killed. The brothers were at work in  
the barn, when Wm. Black threatened  
the other with violence, and advanced  
upon him as if with the intention of as-  
saulting him, when James struck him  
with the handle of a pitch fork upon the  
side of the neck and killed him instantly.

TEMPERANCE.

Communicated for the "Sentinel."

Adams County Temperance Con-  
vention.

METHODIST E. CHURCH, GETTYSBURG, 2  
AUG. 8, 1846.

The Convention was called to order  
by Prof. Stover, one of the Secretaries  
of the last Convention, and prayer offer-  
ed by Rev. Mr. MacLay.

On motion, Mr. JAMES MOORE took  
the Chair, as President pro tem., and the  
following delegates from the district So-  
cieties appeared and took their seats:

Gettysburg Beneficial Temperance Association—  
Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Rev. B. Keller, D. A. Buch-  
ler, Jacob Aughinbaugh, John Brown, J. L.  
Burns.

Gettysburg Union Temp. Society—Rev. Dr.  
Krauth, Prof. M. L. Stover, Rev. R. S. MacLay,  
Rev. T. Taneyhill, D. M'Conaughy, John Bring-  
man, J. S. Hauck.

Fairfield Society—James Moore, John M. Kes-  
son, A. W. Maginly, J. Weldy, sen., Joseph  
Hunter, J. Weldy, jr., S. Withrow.

Beaumont Society—Jas. J. Wills, Dr. H. W.  
Cauffman, John Wilson, Wm. H. Rex, S. P.  
Knouse, A. Schlosser, Elias Bender, Wm. B.  
Wilson, A. T. Wright, A. J. Walter, S. Christ,  
W. H. M'Creary.

Littlestown Society—James Renshaw.

Hunterstown and Conowingo T. A. Society—  
Robert Mack, Robert M'Ilhenny.

Tom's Creek Temp. Society—Maxwell Shields,  
Mountpleasant Union T. A. Society—Aaron  
Watson, Wm. Coshun, S. A. Swope, Geo. Ha-  
german, S. Durbarow, J. Brinkerhoff, H. Brin-  
kerhoff, Ab. Lott, C. Hossler.

Heidersburg Society—A. K. Myers.

On motion of D. M'Conaughy, Esq.,  
Resolved, That a Committee of three  
be appointed to select Officers for the  
permanent organization of the Con-  
vention.

The President appointed the following  
gentlemen said Committee: D. M'Conaughy,  
A. J. Watson, J. Weldy, sen.—  
who reported as follows:

President—Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, D. D.  
V. Presidents—AARON WATSON, ABEL  
T. WRIGHT, Rev. E. V. GERHART, Rev.  
T. TANEYHILL.

Secretaries—D. A. BUEHLER, AMOS  
W. MAGINLY.

On motion of Prof. Stover,  
Resolved, That a Committee of one  
from each Society represented be ap-  
pointed to draft Resolutions expressive  
of the sense of the Convention.

Committee—Prof. Stover, A. W.  
Maginly, G. Hagerman, Wm. Rex, R.  
Major, J. Aughinbaugh, M. Shields, A.  
K. Myers, J. Renshaw—who, after reti-  
ring a short time, reported the following  
Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That this Convention en-  
tertains undiminished confidence in the  
practicability of the success of the Tem-  
perance cause.

2. Resolved, That the past history of  
the Temperance Reform establishes the  
great and interesting truth, that the prin-  
ciple of Total Abstinence from all that  
intoxicates is indispensably necessary to  
the success and ultimate triumph of  
the cause.

3. Resolved, That in our efforts to  
extend the influence of the Temperance  
Reform, we are influenced by none other  
than the kindest feelings towards those  
who may be opposed to our measures,  
and by a sincere regard for the highest  
interests of the community.

4. Resolved, That the manufacturing  
and vending, or in any way furnishing  
intoxicating liquors to be used as a be-  
verage, are injurious to Society, tend great-  
ly to retard the efficiency of all means  
employed for the elevation of man, and  
ought, therefore, to be relinquished.

5. Resolved, That the furnishing of  
materials for the making of intoxicating  
liquor, and the renting of buildings to be  
occupied for the sale of them, to be used  
as an ordinary drink, are inconsistent  
with the good of society, and, in the opin-  
ion of this Convention, ought also to be  
abandoned.

6. Resolved, That the custom of dis-  
pensing with ardent spirits at the celebra-  
tion of our National Independence, the  
great day of American Liberty, is truly  
republican, and tends to prevent that cor-  
ruption of public morals, which must be  
fatal to the prosperity of our country.

7. Resolved, That we recommend to  
the several Temperance Societies of the  
County to continue faithful and zealous  
in their efforts to suppress Intemperance,  
to be active and diligent to increase the  
number of their members, and that they  
constantly remember how great is their  
influence upon the rising generation.

8. Resolved, That the friends of Tem-  
perance have reason to rejoice in the  
victory which the cause has recently a-  
chieved in the "Empire State," as ex-  
pressed in the late majority of votes for No  
License, and the result should afford en-  
couragement to us to proceed with re-  
newed and more persevering efforts, until  
the same shall have been accomplished in  
our own State.

9. Resolved, That it is obligatory upon  
all good citizens not only to labor for the  
enactment of salutary laws, but to sustain  
the public authorities in enforcing them.

10. Resolved, That the laws which  
authorize the traffic in ardent spirits, by  
licensing men to pursue it, are morally  
and politically wrong, and the evil should  
no longer receive the sanction of legisla-  
tive support.

11. Resolved, That no person ought  
to be permitted to vend, distribute, or

supply intoxicating beverages in any  
township or borough of this Common-  
wealth, without the express authority of  
the majority of voters residing therein.

12. Resolved, That a Committee of  
three be appointed to prepare a memorial  
to the next Legislature, to be circulated  
through the County for signature, in  
accordance with the foregoing resolution.

13. Resolved, That a Committee of  
five be appointed to prepare a memorial  
to the Court, setting forth what we con-  
ceive to be the evils of the existing license  
laws of this State, and to ask their co-op-  
eration in carrying forth this great Re-  
form.

14. Resolved, That, in the opinion of  
this Convention, it is the duty of the  
friends of Temperance to patronize Ho-  
tels conducted on Temperance principles,  
in preference to those at which intoxica-  
ting drinks are sold.

15. Resolved, That as the press exerts  
a powerful influence and is a strong aux-  
iliary in advancing any cause, we regard  
with pleasure the rapid increase of Tem-  
perance publications, and recommend to  
the several Temperance Societies of the  
County to procure Temperance docu-  
ments for distribution.

16. Resolved, That a Committee of  
five be appointed to prepare an address  
to the citizens of Adams on the necessity  
of increased activity and renewed exer-  
tions in behalf of this philanthropic cause.

17. Resolved, That this Convention  
recommend the holding of Mass Tem-  
perance meetings in the different sections  
of the County.

18. Resolved, That delegates be ap-  
pointed to represent this County in the  
State Temperance Convention to be held  
in January, 1847, with power to fill any  
vacancies that may occur in their num-  
ber.

19. Resolved, That the next annual  
County Convention be held in the Eng-  
lish Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, on  
the 22nd of February, 1847, and the Of-  
ficers of this Convention be authorized to  
procure a Speaker and Music for the oc-  
casion.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gerhart,  
Resolved, That members of Temper-  
ance Societies not delegated to the Con-  
vention be invited to take seats and par-  
ticipate in its proceedings.

On motion, the Convention adjourned  
until 1 o'clock, p. m.

1 o'clock, p. m.

The Convention having re-assembled,  
and resumed its session with prayer by  
Dr. Krauth.—The Resolutions reported  
by the Committee during the morning  
session were, after some discussion,  
unanimously adopted.

At 2 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. RIEMEN-  
SNYDER, of Boonsboro, Md., appeared in  
Convention, in compliance with an invi-  
tation of the Standing Committee, and  
advocated the claims of Temperance in  
an able and eloquent address.

On motion of A. Watson, it was  
Resolved, That the Pastors of the sev-  
eral Churches throughout the County be  
invited to address their people on the  
subject of Temperance from the Pulpit.

On motion of D. M'Conaughy, Esq.,  
it was

Resolved, That a Central Executive  
County Committee of ten members be  
appointed, to discharge the usual duties  
of a County Committee, and that each  
of the District Societies be requested to  
appoint a sub-Committee of three mem-  
bers to correspond and act in concert  
with the Central Committee.

Committee—H. J. Baugher, John  
Eiker, Thos. Warren, Wm. M'Ilhenny,  
John Bringman, Maxwell Shields, D.  
M'Conaughy, Wm. Brandon, D. A.  
Buchler, Aaron Watson.

On motion, the thanks of the Con-  
vention were returned to Rev. Mr. Riemen-  
snyder, for the Address with which it  
had been favored.

The following appointments were  
made by the Convention:

Committee under Resolution No. 12—  
Prof. Stover, Jas. Renshaw, A. Watson.

Committee under Resolution No. 13—  
Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Rev. R. S. MacLay,  
G. Hagerman, A. T. Wright, A. R. Ste-  
venson.

Delegates under Resolution No. 18—  
Rev. Dr. Krauth, Rev. J. C. Watson,  
Rev. T. Taneyhill, Rev. Prof. Baugher,  
Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Rev. B. Keller, J.  
J. Wills, A. T. Wright, Dr. H. W.  
Cauffman, S. Durbarow, A. Lott, D.  
M'Conaughy, Prof. M. L. Stover, J.  
L. Burns, J. S. Withrow, J. Aughin-  
baugh, A. K. Myers, William Coshun,  
Thos. Warren, J. Hunter, S. A. Swope,  
Dr. Mahon, J. Weldy, A. W. Maginly,  
John Bringman, John Eiker, Solomon  
Powers, J. S. Hauck.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the  
proceedings of the Convention, signed  
by the Officers, be published in all the  
papers of the County.

After prayer by Rev. Prof. Jacobs, the  
Convention adjourned.

C. P. KRAUTH, Pres't.

AARON WATSON, } V. Pres'ts.

A



## The Last Day of the Session.

A SCENE.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The House met at eight, with a decided majority of empty benches. Each of those present appeared full of anxiety, as though the fate of the whole Union depended upon them. Orders appeared to be out of the question, and there was a constant murmur of voices like that which arises from a large school on the eve of a holiday. Some members stood in the aisle before the Chair, and gesticulated with vehemence. Others wandered about taking snuff, and dealing liberal pinches to their brethren, for which they received liberal quids of the best chewing tobacco in return. When members have received their pay and mileage from the Sergeant-at-Arms, it always makes them wonderfully good natured.

The first business was the consideration of the amendments to the Naval Pension bill, in committee of the whole. It was reported to the House with a non-concurrence in the amendment of the Senate. The House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

About forty members then sprung to their feet, and shouted "Mr. Speaker." The Speaker pounded with his mace, and called "order," but order had been gone long ago, with a determination not to return at the present session. So members kept shouting and the Speaker kept hammering with his hammer, until at length the Speaker got the victory. But silence lasted for a few minutes only, for the refractory members returned to the charge and kept bellowing at the top of their voices, for this, that, and the other bill to be taken up.

Several private bills from the Senate, to which there was no opposition, were taken up and passed.

A motion to go into committee for the purpose of considering the bill for the relief of the widow of Alexander Hamilton was most ungallantly negatived.

Here the uproar was almost deafening, and members kept shouting on the Speaker, and waving bills and resolutions in their hands like mad men.

One refractory gentleman suggested that the Speaker had better employ some one to hammer for him, while he attended to the requests of members.

Several shy old foxes, who had got all their bills through some days ago, sat still in their seats eating peaches and apples, and laughing at the struggles of their less experienced friends. "Woe be to the man with weak lungs. In a struggle like this, he stood no chance. The man who could shout 'Mr. Speaker' with the voice of a roaring lion, or an enraged bull, was sure to get the best chance for the floor."

Mr. Brinkerhoff made a most desperate attempt to induce the House to go into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, the Indian agent in Oregon. He said it was a burning shame that Mr. White should not be paid. Objection being made, Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rules. The result was 90 to 20—no quorum.

A message was here received from the Senate, but objection was made to its consideration on the ground that no quorum was present. [Cries of "there is a quorum, but members won't vote!"]

The message from the Senate, being the result of the labor of the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was finally taken up.

Mr. McKay stated in explanation that the committee of conference had not, as was rumored, inserted in the bill the "Mexican two millions" bill, although he admitted that such appropriation had been considered.

The report of the conference committee was then unanimously concurred in, and the bill was signed by the President.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, which having been laid aside to be reported, Mr. Brinkerhoff moved to take up another bill for the relief of the same individual. This created a real hurricane, and there was a noise like the explosion of ten thousand cider barrels.

Various points of order were raised and discussed with great spirit. Some members got so excited by shouting, that their voices sounded like damaged trumpets.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., said that the Chair had assigned him the floor, and he intended to keep it. He was not, however, able to keep his word, for there were at least a score of competitors who fairly shouted him out of his right.

Mr. Thompson made a second attempt, but the whirlwind passed over him again. But he bent beneath its violence, and at last actually got a hearing. He went into a long explanation of the report of the committee in the case of White.

Members called him to cut it short, whilst others said, "Thompson, take your hour."

Here the committee rose to receive a message from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Smithsonian Bequest bill, and transmitting the report of the conference committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

The report of the committee of conference was agreed to. So the Naval appropriation bill is finally passed.

The consideration of the bill for the relief of Elijah White, was then resumed in committee, and finally reported with amendments. The amendments of the committee were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. J. B. Hunt moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to report a bill from the committee on public lands, amendments of "You can't come in," "Look out, Hunt."

One old member with a grey head took an enormous pinch of snuff and demanded a division. One was had, but no quorum voted. The yeas and nays were then ordered, but as this would show who had deserted their posts and gone home, there was considerable reluctance to order them. They were, however, finally taken, and the result was yeas 79, nays 59—not two-thirds.

A message was received from the President, to the effect that he had signed the Smithsonian bequest bill, as well as the general appropriation bill, also the bill making appropriations for certain defensive works. (This bill contains the appropriation of \$30,000 for Soller's Point Flats.)

The Smithsonian bill having passed, it became the duty of the Speaker to appoint, on the part of the House, three Regents, whereon Messrs. Owen, Hough and Hilliard, were appointed.

Another message was received from the President, to the effect that he had signed the Naval Pension bill.

The bills for the relief of Elijah White were returned from the Senate with amendments. After a fierce struggle, and many voices looking at the clock, which indicated a near approach to noon, the House went into committee on the amendment.

A bill was also considered in committee making appropriation for carrying out the Cherokee treaty.

The committee here rose to receive another message from the President, after which at least three score of the members commenced talking at once about particular bills to which they stood godfather. It seemed as though Niagara Falls had broken their traces and were running through the Hall.

Finally the House went into committee and took up again the bill for the relief of White, but the committee rose in double quick time, for it was within a minute of twelve.

The Speaker then resumed the chair, and in the midst of vociferous cries of "Mr. Speaker," "order," "sit down there," "I have the floor," etc. etc., that dignity adjourned the House till the first Monday in December next.

## FROM THE ARMY.

The Picayune has two letters from Mr. Kendall dated Camargo, July 10, from which we extract the following:

"The city of Camargo—or what is left of it—stands on the South side of the river San Juan; and three miles only from the Rio Grande. Its population has been as high as 6000; but previous to *la cruenta*, as the people call the recent dreadful flood, it had fallen to 6000; and is now much less even than that number. Many of the inhabitants, who have lost all, will never return, choosing higher grounds in the vicinity on which to rebuild their *jacates*, as their houses or tenements are termed."

The extent of the freshest, or the rapidity with which the waters of the San Juan rose, have not been exaggerated. In this place alone, no less than eight hundred and sixty houses—among them some of the best houses—were either much injured or totally destroyed, the frightened inhabitants flocking to the hills in crowds when they saw that the place must inevitably be inundated. The houses immediately around the Plaza, including the church and the dwellings of the priest and alcade, were injured but little, although the waters gave even these a thorough soaking. To compute the entire loss sustained by Camargo were impossible; it would not amount to so much as many might suppose, for hundreds of the houses were of little value; yet the amount of suffering, as most of the people have lost their all, has been frightful.

The only persons who remained in the place were the few American residents, who lived in canoes while the city was under water. Nearly opposite where I am now writing, stands a large mesquite tree, in the top of which they built a roost which still remains.

The weather here is insupportably hot during the middle of the day, with little air stirring, as was the case at Reynosa. On the march from that place to this, the infantry suffered dreadfully, especially this side of Laguna del Pajarito, or Lake of the Little Birds, there being no water on the road, and the sun pouring his hottest rays directly upon their backs. Several fell on the ground, exhausted by the heat, while others were so much overcome that it was necessary to give them places in the forage wagons.

McCulloch's Rangers did not suffer to the same extent, being all well mounted; but this thing of campaigning in a southern latitude during mid-summer is not so particularly pleasant under any circumstances. To be sure, by sounding the reveille at half-past 2 o'clock in the morning and starting at 3, much of the march is through with before the sun is yet up; but starting off at such an unreasonable hour and being obliged to lay about during the heat of the day without shade, for we have no tents, comes rather hard on the American people—on a portion of them at least. Divouacking and all that sort of thing may sound very well in ballads, but when it comes down to the reality of the thing it is distinctly a different matter.

About *Peru*.—Advice from Naples to June 27th, state that Mount Vesuvius was in full eruption, and vomiting forth masses of lava with great noise.

During the night the flames presented a magnificent spectacle.

Mr. William Heron, of Columbia, Pa. was drowned a few days ago whilst bathing in the Susquehanna.

## From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last.

## THE MEXICAN NEGOTIATION BILL.

Our readers already know that the President of the United States, addressing himself first to the Senate in a confidential message, and afterwards to both Houses of Congress in a public message, had appealed to them for advice and aid in bringing to a close the War with Mexico, as he ought to have done before he, by his sole action, began the war; or, to use phraseology to which none can take exception, before he placed our gallant little Army under Gen. Taylor in such a position as to make war inevitable.

In pursuance of the public message, a bill was on Saturday introduced in a Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, by one of the partisans of the Executive, for making an appropriation of Two Millions of Dollars to enable the President of the United States to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Mexico, including most plainly the acquisition, by force or purchase, or by both means conjointly, of a greater or less portion of Mexican territory. This bill was debated both before and after the recess on Saturday, and all was going merrily as marriage bells towards its consummation, when the apple of discord was thrown into the midst of the majority by a motion of Mr. Wilmer, of Pennsylvania—the gentleman whom the government paper eulogized, the other day, as "the bold and fearless and truly able Wilmer"—and in regard to whom we were given to understand, by the same authority, that it was "a singular coincidence that he is a native of the same town and county in the State as Mr. Walker."

This gentleman was "bold" enough to move a Proviso in the bill, and to carry it too, declaring "that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."

This amendment made the bill so very unacceptable to its most ardent friends that many of them voted against its passage, and even Mr. McKAY would not vote for his own bill. The bill passed, however, on Saturday night, without his vote, by a majority of six votes, but did not reach the Senate in time to be acted upon that night.

Sunday intervening, it is understood to have been determined, by the conferees of the two Houses on disagreeing votes, to introduce the appropriation, freed from Mr. Wilmer's Proviso, as an amendment to one of the amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, which formed a part of the subject of conference. Yesterday morning, however, it being discovered that such an attempt would undoubtedly cause the loss of the whole mass of appropriations for the support of the Government, the design was abandoned.

The bill, as it had passed the House of Representatives, came up in the Senate some twenty minutes before the expiration of the time allotted for closing the Legislative session; and a debate arose upon it, in the midst of which the hour of twelve arrived by the clock of the House of Representatives, and that House was adjourned by the Speaker; which, although it was not so late, by ten minutes, by the clock of the Senate, of course put a stop to all unfinished business.

Thus fell through the proposition, recommended by the Executive, for an appropriation to buy territory and a peace from Mexico.

It is not to be disguised that the effect of the passage of the Tariff Bill and the Veto of the Harbor Bill has been to reduce greatly, if not below par, the influence of the Executive in the two Houses of Congress. Of this the failure of the Land Graduation Bill afforded decisive evidence; which the failure of this Mexican War (or Peace) Bill serves to confirm.

All eyes are now turned to the humiliating and forlorn position of Pennsylvania. She is emphatically "the observed of all observers." She is everywhere regarded as the abject slave of the South—the despicable tool of unprincipled demagogues. She is just waking up, and finds herself at once the object of scorn and derision among the intelligent, and the unpaid victim of her own superlative folly. Her own petted sons—our Judas Iscariot himself in their treachery to her dearest interests,—while the insolent Southern proclaims in the Senate chamber that her locofocos can be whipped in like craven spaniels, to sustain the very men who have despoiled her! She has now become the standing jest of the nation—the appropriate theme of those who have a keen sense of the ludicrous.—*Exam.*

Common Law on the Mississippi.—A steamboat recently arrived at St. Louis having on board a quantity of whiskey.

The hands on the boat had bored holes in the heads of the barrels and had sucked out about a gallon from each barrel, and on this account they deducted 25 cents from the wages of each hand.

The hands all repaired to a justice of the peace and brought separate suits against the boat. The taking of the whiskey was proved, but the plaintiffs introduced testimony that from time immemorial it had been the usage and custom of boat hands to suck whiskey from the barrels (thus earned as freight). On the proof of this usage the case was decided against the boat, and judgment rendered against it in each case for 25 cents.

## A TERRIBLE FIRE AT LAFRANQUE.

## CANADA.—The Town nearly Reduced to Ashes.—The Montreal Pilot, of August 5, states that about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in a blacksmith shop, near the railway station.

The strong westerly wind then prevailing soon communicated the devouring element to the buildings adjoining, and in a very short time the entire village appeared doomed to destruction. The fire continued till 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, when it was computed that over three hundred dwellings were consumed, and perhaps 1500 human beings deprived of shelter. With the exception of about ten small houses next the river, there is not one building standing between the steamboat landing and the second cross street from the lower pier. To the east of this line there is only one house destroyed. The Scotch and English Chapel, Messrs. Sauvage's distillery, and the stores belonging to Messrs. Thompson, Dunn, Charleston, and other merchants, were rapidly burned with their contents. The Catholic Chapel and Nunery are uninjured, and about forty houses which are adjoining them. There was but one small engine which belonged to the town, and two to the barracks, but these were unable to do any thing.

The Montreal fire engines, which were conveyed to Longueuil by the steamboat Lord Stanley, were unable to reach Lafrance before 2 o'clock, A. M. from the difficulty of procuring horses to send forward the engines. When they had arrived, a scene of drunkenness was presented, most disreputable to the officers in command of the military; neither soldiers nor civilians being in a condition even to work the pumps. Casks of spirits lay exposed on the beach, and the temptation was too strong to be resisted. Men soon became unconscious of where they were, or what they were about. As the Herald says:—"Here you would see a stout man removing a couple of loaves, a Irving man, a pot of jelly, or some other equally unimportant article, while a little exertion might have saved half a street."

It is melancholy to see the furniture strewn along the beach, and women with their children destitute of either food or shelter.

The Oregon Treaty.—There has evidently been a great mistake on the part of our Government as to the extent of the privilege of the free navigation of the Columbia secured to England by the Oregon Treaty. There is no doubt that the right of the free navigation of that river has been granted in perpetuity to the Hudson Bay Company, while the impression has prevailed that such right was limited to a period of years. The mistake arose from a belief that the Company's charter would expire in 1858; but it is perpetual: certain special privileges of trade and fishing were indeed granted to the Company by the British Government for a period of years ending in 1858; but these are apart from the charter and not necessarily connected with it.

Girard Bank.—We are officially informed that the Girard Bank resumed business operations on Monday last. The debts of the bank are all paid off with two exceptions, which are now in litigation and for which funds have been appropriated. The Trustees have managed its affairs with great profit to the stockholders.

Of the five millions contemplated to have been paid to the sufferers and their descendants under the French Spoils, we learn that nearly a million and a half would have come to residents of Baltimore, some of whom are in quite indigent circumstances.—*Sun.*

Mr. Polk's United States Bank.—It is stated that some \$3,000,000 of Treasury Drafts have been already circulated in the West and South. They are issued in \$50 and \$100 notes, beautifully engraved, and are said very much to resemble "bank rags."

The Hunters of Kentucky.—The cavalry regiment of Col. Humphrey Marshall, mustering 1000 strong, are represented as a body of martial men. They are generally athletic young men, riding splendid horses, and their picturesque dress imparts to them a romantic appearance. The hat particularly is very fanciful. It is a drab beaver, with a broad brim, ornamented with gold lace in the three cornered fashion of the Revolution. They all wear their beards unshorn, with boots over the legs of their trousers, reaching above the knee, armed with huge spurs on the heel, and faced with red morocco.

Tobacco.—The Columbia Spy says there is a large quantity of tobacco planted in that neighborhood this season. The plants look remarkably fine. Tobacco is becoming quite a valuable production in that vicinity, and well repays the toil and trouble of those who raise it.

Rapid Growth.—The manufacturing town of Manchester, New Hampshire, twelve years ago, was a poor town, and had not one hundred inhabitants. It has now two of the largest mills in the United States, each being four hundred and forty feet long, and is the largest town in the State.

Philanthropic Progress.—Rev. Mr. Moffat, Missionary to Africa, speaking of this most wonderfully popular work, says he is pursuing it in the Seodanah gulf, and remarks, "If it does not travel this land through and through, I shall be much mistaken."

## The New Orleans Courier has received a paper published at Matamoros, in the Spanish language exclusively, entitled "El Liberal," vindicating the pretensions of Mexico in its contest with the United States. It says: "If Mexico wishes to fight, she can easily raise an army of 100,000 men, all of whom would make good soldiers, and would have nothing to fear from a nation whose permanent army amounts to only 6,000 men; while the volunteers, however brave they may be while fighting for the rights of their own country, would have no valor in a foreign land, whither they had come for the purpose of conquest."

It declares that "Mexico will never suffer to be conquered. But if, by an unexpected reverse of fortune, Mexico should fall in the struggle, it will be because not a soldier is left to bear a musket in her defence. If she do fall, the conquering army will find nothing but the vestiges of a gallant people, who refused to survive their country, or to wear the bands of slavery." The Courier cites the publication of a paper containing such sentiments, in a town occupied by American troops, as a remarkable example of the regard of Americans for the liberty of the press.

By the officers of the steamer *Balloon*, from St. Joseph's, we learn that the main body of the Mormons, bound for Oregon, consisting of twenty-one hundred wagons, had arrived at Council Bluffs, and were engaged in cultivating the extensive fields of corn and other grain that had been planted by those who preceded them. They were doubtless becoming weary of travelling, and reports began to prevail that prophecy had proclaimed that to be the land of promise.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A man went into a drug store in New Orleans some days since and desired to purchase four ounces of laudanum. The apothecary, thinking that something was wrong, gave him a strong decoction of opium, which, of course, made the individual very sick, and instead of dying quietly he became exceedingly anxious to get well again. The kind assurance of the apothecary that he had only taken a cathartic instead of a poison did much to reassure him, and by this time, doubtless, he is quite satisfied with life, troublesome as it is.

Perseverance under Difficulties.—Matrimony, like knowledge, is sometimes pursued under difficulties of the most tantalizing description. A gentleman went to Bristol, R. I., from New York, on Sunday, with the expectation of being married that evening; but when he arrived at the residence of the bride, he found that the ceremony could not be performed, because they had not been three times published. They then went to Massachusetts and made application to a clergyman at Dighton, and to another at Taunton, but with no better success, as the Massachusetts laws also required a "publication." They went to Boston on Monday, and finding that they could not be married even after offering to give bonds to indemnify a clergyman for all damages and an extra fee, they took the steamboat line for New York in the afternoon, where no doubt their perseverance was rewarded with the accomplishment of their wishes.

Extraordinary Punishment.—The *American Flag*, published at Matamoros, gives the following extraordinary account of a Mexican punishment for theft, in that town:

"The culprit, with his hands tied behind him, and a chain with a heavy iron ball attached to it, fastened round his leg, was paraded through the streets, and after a sufficient exhibition, was led to the ferry at the crossing of the river, placed in the ferry boat, and when it had attained the middle of the stream, with his hands thus tied and the heavy weight suspended to his leg, he was made to plunge into the rushing torrent. The poor devil managed, even in this condition, to keep his head above water for several moments, and shortened the distance considerably between himself and the shore, but the ball at length touching the muddy bottom, he could swim no further, and was dragged under and passed into eternity."

Mr. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, is making arrangements to have all his coats manufactured in Belgium. He leaves for Paris in a few weeks and will establish an agency there, and will receive his ready made clothing much cheaper than they can be made here. As this is a fact which Mr. S. publicly advertises, and declares that he is encouraged to do it under the new Tariff, we hope our neighbors of the Keystone and Pennsylvania will not call our notice of the fact an effort at Whig panic making.—*Times.*

A treaty with the Pottowattamie Indians is published in the Washington Union of Thursday evening. By this treaty the possessory right of the Pottowattamies to some six millions of acres of land is extinguished—five millions of valuable land lying between the Missouri and Mississippi west of the State of Iowa and north of the State of Missouri, and one million of acres on the three river west of the latter State. The State of Iowa will by this treaty gain a front on the Mississippi of several hundred miles, and that State and the United States obtain possession of five millions of fruitful and saleable land, towards which large emigrants have already been directed.

Contrasts.—The names of the pastors of the Unitarian Church, Baltimore, during the last 20 years, present the old contrast now to *Graceland*, *Bellona*, *Sparks*, *Bacon*.

## CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Now that the preparations for the Autumn Elections have been commenced, it may be time to look at the subject with reference to the importance of the offices to be filled. The only officer to be chosen in October next, whose choice will depend upon the vote of the whole State, is the Canal Commissioner. The peculiar circumstances of the Locofoco candidate, render it probable that he can hardly get a considerable vote even from his own party. Besides that, and other matters, to which we shall allude hereafter, it should be understood that no man can, this Fall, receive a majority of votes in Pennsylvania, who is avowedly the political friend of James K. Polk. This ought to be understood. It would be a disgrace to Pennsylvania, it would give a lie to other representations of the evils of free trade, and to all her representatives who opposed these evils, for her vote, the first given after the passage of the British Tariff Bill, the first that expresses the feelings of the people in every part of the Commonwealth, to be for a friend and advocate of the man who caused this ruin. We repeat it, Pennsylvania would declare herself a free trade State, if she should, next fall, give her vote for a Polk man for any office.

There is, we believe, a candidate in the field, nominated by the Native party. As, of course, there can be no expectation of his election, it is scarcely worth while to refer to his position as a candidate. No one, of course, will vote for him, unless with views inconsistent with public policy, or public good, at the present time.

Mr. Power, the candidate nominated by the Whig party, stands so fairly before the public for talents, experience and integrity, that there is no doubt but he ought to be elected. So many, besides the Whigs, are favorable to Mr. Power's success, that there can be little doubt that he will be elected. What we need, however, is such a majority for him as will enable him to show the feelings of Pennsylvania, through their legitimate channel of expression, the ballot box.

One office alone is to be filled by the people of Pennsylvania at large. For that office there is a man nominated, who is a fast friend of James K. Polk, the open advocate of his measures. There is also nominated a man opposed from the first to James K. Polk, and unqualifiedly hostile to the measures that have poured ruin upon the people, and infamy upon the administration. Will the people of Pennsylvania, smarting as they do under the new British Tariff act, and all its accompaniments—will they hesitate to use the opportunity to make an expression of their disapproval of the Polk policy, by defeating a Polk man?

We can scarcely doubt of the result, and we therefore the more rejoice that Mr. Power is so eminently qualified for the office which he is destined to fill.—*U. S. Gaz.*

## THE NEW TARIFF.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

Already has the cry of REPEAL been sounded from the Keystone State, and an enraged, betrayed, and indignant People will seize upon the word until it shall ring from Maine to Mexico, proclaiming, with an irresistible voice, the condemnation, by the PEOPLE OF THE UNION, of a measure that sacrifices and breaks down her interests and prosperity to build up the fortunes of foreign capitalists and foreign Governments. We catch up the sound of REPEAL, here in NORTH CAROLINA, and send it back to the People of PENNSYLVANIA—Greeting; and we expect to send two Senators to the United States Senate, who will do all in their power to crush this odious law in the bud. The spirit is already at work in the land, and a resolution formed with—

"Both strength of limb and policy of mind," "Ability of means, and choice of friends," "To quit us of it thoroughly."

Jewish Emigrants to America.—The Orient has the following from Ellwangen, May 11: "A large and peculiar troop of emigrants to America passed here this day. The whole company consisted of Jews from the neighboring town of Oberdorf. The poverty which characterizes the appearance of German emigrants for America was happily not perceptible in this instance. On the contrary, affluence appeared to pervade their ranks. Elegant omnibuses conveyed the parties to the place of embarkation, and all were well dressed, particularly the handsome Jewish girls who formed no mean part of the company. The whole had a gay and cheerful appearance. The company carries with them a 'Sepher Tora,' (scroll of the law,) which they had solemnly dedicated in the synagogue of Oberdorf previous to their departure. The emigrants follow their relations and friends, who had preceded them several years, and encouraged them to seek the well-beloved land of North America, where they are not as in most German States, deprived of their natural rights and privileges as citizens, on account of adhering to the faith of their ancestors."

It has been stated in the New Orleans papers that the Catholic priests, Fathers McElroy and Rev. who joined the Army of Occupation under General Taylor, have been repulsed by the Mexican population, and that they are not permitted to preach in their chapels. This is a mistake. We learn from a gentleman from Matamoros that the Catholic priest at that place received them very kindly, and freely gave his chapel to them for Divine service.



**EXECUTOR'S SALE  
OF REAL ESTATE.**

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on  
Saturday the 29th day of August next,  
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**A FARM,**

late the Estate of FELIX ORNER, deceased, situate in Meadlen township, Adams county, near the Public Road leading from Aradsville to Pine Grove, 4 miles distant from Aradsville, and lying near the head of Opposum creek, adjoining lands of John Wenk, Valentine Fehl, sen., Rebecca Baldwin and others, containing

**120 ACRES,**

more or less, about one-half of which is clear land, under good fence, and the residue in Woodland, heavily timbered; there is a sufficiency of Meadow; well watered by springs, and Opposum creek runs through the Farm. The improvements are, a Double one-story

**Log Dwelling House,** a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; there is also a Pump, and Spring-house, near the door, with an excellent well of water; there are also Two Greenhouses, bearing good fruit; and there is likewise thereon erected, a

**Good Saw-mill,** having facilities for business and a good custom. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see the property, which will be shown them by Mr. Conrad Plank, or the Executor. A good and perfect title will be given.

The Terms will be fixed to suit purchasers, and will be made known on the day of sale; when also, if not sold, the Farm will be offered for RENT, by  
GEORGE ORNER, Exr.  
July 27.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE  
Of Real Estate.**

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to the last Will and Testament of JOHN WISLER, late of the township of Franklin, Adams county, deceased,

**A VALUABLE FARM,**

late the property of JOHN WISLER, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, about 4 miles from Gettysburg, on Black's Turnpike Road, leading to Mummaburg, adjoining lands of Henry Hershey, Andrew Heintzleman, Peter Wisler and others, containing,

**273 ACRES,**

more or less, of which there are about

**80 Acres of****WOODLAND,**

heavily timbered, and a large amount of Meadow—the whole under good fencing, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story

**Stone Dwelling House,** Log Barn, Spring House, (near the dwelling, with an excellent Spring of Water), and other outbuildings—running water in most of the fields. Also, a one and one-half story

**LOG TENANT HOUSE** and Stabling. Also, Two Greenhouses, bearing good fruit—apple, pear, and peach—one with each house. The plantation will be sold in one entire tract, or in parts, to suit purchasers, if desirable; and if not sold, will be offered for RENT.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to visit the property, which will be shown them by David Wisler, residing on the Farm, or the Executors, living in the same township. A good and perfect title will be given.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by  
JOHN WISLER,  
JACOB WISLER,  
Executors of John Wisler, dec'd.

**July 27.****VALUABLE FARM****FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on

Saturday the 12th day of September next, on the premises, the following valuable Estate, viz.:

**A FARM,**

in Huntington township, Adams county, three miles west of Petersburg, Y. S., adjoining lands of T. Brandon, Harman's Heirs and others, containing

**279 ACRES,**

of Patented Land, with a due proportion of Timber of the best. The improvements are

**Two Log Houses,** two Log Barns, Wagon Shed, &c. Two good Springs near the houses. Two streams run through the Farm. It is in elegant order, with Two APPLE ORCHARDS, of good fruit. It affords an excellent range for cattle. The Turnpike from Hanover to Carlisle passes through the place.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by order of Court, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by  
W. M. MOORHEAD,  
Agent for the Heirs of James Moorhead, dec'd.

**July 20.****NOTICE.****Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased.**

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, she hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MATILDA JONES, Adm'r.  
July 6.

**LAST NOTICE.**

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of PETER SPANGLER, jr. late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg, Y. S., notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, against the 16th day of August next; as also to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment.

WM. GARDNER,  
Adm'r de bonis non of Peter Spangler, jr. dec'd.  
June 22.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL  
TREES,**

Of all kinds, and in any quantity,  
CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at his **Plainfield Nurseries**, near PETERSBURG, (York Springs,) Adams co., Pa. His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 suitable Trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine. His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

Catalogues sent to those who wish them.  
W. M. WRIGHT.  
July 13.

**WALTER & CO.  
FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE  
Commission Merchants,**

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,  
BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO  
J. Landstreet & Son,  
T. Jones & Co.,  
W. & S. Wyman,  
T. Cross, Esq. Cashier,  
J. C. Far Bank,  
Lot, Emery & Co.,  
Shingler & Davies.  
H. M. Brent, Esq.,  
C. H. Valley Bank,  
J. H. Sherrard, Esq.,  
Cash. Far. Bank.  
July 27.

**IMPORTANT TO ALL  
COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.**

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly

avored

**TEAS,**

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the

PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,  
30 South Second Street, between Market and  
Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

**NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.**

**M. & A. HAY,**

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

**Wines, Brandies, Gins,**

**RUMS, WHISKEYS,**

**CORDONALS AND BITTERS,**

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

**NEW  
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**

**Franklin W. Denwiddie.**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country that he has taken the well-known

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT**

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buchler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

**DOCTORS BERLUCCHY & BELL**

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

**Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,**

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, The Dolomans, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

**WM. B. McCLELLAN,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

**LAW NOTICE.**

**J. REED, of Carlisle,**

PRESENTS his respects to his friends, and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulations of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th day of August next, viz.:

The account of F. W. Koehler, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Joseph Baitzley, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator (de bonis non, with the will annexed,) of the Estate of Susannah Dill, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased, who was one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durborav, Administrator of the Estate of George Bender, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durborav and Jacob Hulick, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Hulick, deceased.

The account of John Brough, one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The final account of Abraham Fisher and Isaac Fisher, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Fisher, deceased.

The account of George Ickes, Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Charles Rinehart, deceased.

The final account of James H. Neely, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Neely, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Boshey, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Theresa Treat and Levi T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Treat, deceased.

The account of John F. Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William Ashbaugh, deceased.

The account of Philip T. Essick and John Honeck, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Essick, deceased.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Edward Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Mandilla Emlet.

The account of Jacob Shank, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Jacob Weidaw, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Toot, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.  
Gettysburg, }  
July 13, 1846. }

**PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SYSEN and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 17th day of August next—

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }  
July 13, 1846. }

**PLUMBE****National Daguerrian Gallery**

AND  
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,  
FOUNDED 1840:

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PRIZES, and Two HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautifully Colored Daguerotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

251 Broadway, N. York, Market St., St. Louis.

75 Court St., Boston. Main Street, Du Buque.

136 Chestnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga.

50 Canal St., N. O. Down's Buildings, Alb.

127 Viell Rue de Tem-Middle St., Portland.

32 Church St., Liverpool. —, Norfolk, Va.

33 Main St., Lou. Ky. —, Petersburg, Va.

176 Main St., Cinn. O. —, May 11.

**To Printers.**

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Clauses, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also, second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrices, with deep centers, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand cast." The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

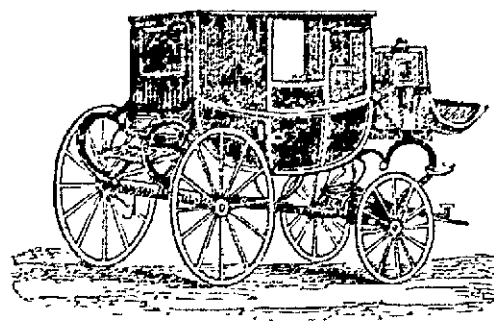
Printing Presses furnished, also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

COCKCROFF & OVEREND, 65 Ann St.  
Dec. 22.

**Blacksmithing,**

IN all his branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

**COACH MAKING.**

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

**CARRIAGES,**

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.  
Gettysburg, April 20.

**Farmers, Attend!****BLACKSMITHING.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

**An Apprentice Wanted.**

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING Business will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGH.  
Gettysburg, April 20.

**GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY  
And Machine Shop.**

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

**STOVES,**

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes. He has, also, on hand,

**Castings for Machinery,**

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

**STYLER PLOUGHS,**

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

**Threshing Machines,**

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITREX'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want DRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

**Freights from Philadelphia.****REGULAR LINE OF CARS.**

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.  
York, April 20.

**THE WARM WEATHER.**

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature. At such times "Jayne's Cathartic" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in the earliest stages of this summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

**LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!!**  
"All that a man hath will be given for his life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proven in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buchler, Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 3.

**Encourage Home Industry.****FARMERS & MECHANICS  
WOOLEN FACTORY,**

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Buckram Cords, Carpets, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carded into Rolls.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found	33 1/2	per yard
Cloth, narrow,	4 1/2	to 50 "
Kentucky Jeans,	25 "	"
Blanketing, narrow,	35 "	"
Linseys,	31 1/2	"
Woolen Flannels, colored,	35 "	"
Do. white,	31 1/2	"





**ADAMS SENTINEL.**

**GETTYSBURG:**

**Monday, August 17, 1846.**

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JAMES M. POWER,**  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. PLUMER & WILDE, Photographers, have taken rooms at Col. M. Creamy's, in this place, and will be prepared, to-day, to take portraits on the Daguerrotype system. We have seen some specimens of their execution, and think them very correct and beautifully finished.

The following was omitted in the Temperance proceedings, published in first page:—  
*Committee under Resolution No. 16.*—Prof. Jacobs, D. A. Buehler, Rev. B. Keller, James Moore, Robert McIlheny.

**Minister to Russia.**  
RALPH J. ISGERSOLE, of Connecticut, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in the place of Charles S. Todd, recalled.

**Military Promotions.**  
A large number of brevet appointments have been made in the Army by the President, and confirmed by the Senate—including all those who distinguished themselves in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Capt. May and Capt. Duncan got two "hoists"—brevet Major for general gallant conduct, and brevet Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant and highly distinguished conduct in the battle of Resaca de la Palma."

**Potato Rot.**  
From various sections of the country we hear of the progress of this disease in the Potato.—The Albany Argus says—"The new crop, it is feared, will encounter even a worse fate than the crop of the last year."

**Death of an Authoress.**  
Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna, better known under the widely popular name of "Charlotte Elizabeth," the author of a variety of admirable works, died at Ramsgate, England, on the 12th of July.

**Mr. Adams.**  
The correspondent of the Baltimore American mentions that the venerable John Quincy Adams was to leave Washington for his home on Thursday last, with his lady and family, and remarks—"Mr. A. seems quite feeble. No wonder. He is just upon the threshold of fourscore years, and has led not only an industrious but an exciting life. It is hardly to be expected that his own inclination, or the partiality of his constituents will enable him to pass many more seasons in the public service."

The Right Rev. BENEDICT FENWICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston, died in that city on Tuesday morning, after an illness of many months.

ELIUT DURITT, the "Learned Blacksmith," is now on a visit to Europe, and has met with a most cordial reception in England, and made a very favorable impression. There is quite a glowing account given of his reception at Manchester.

Wm. M. PRICE, formerly U. S. District Attorney for the District of New York, committed suicide last week, by shooting himself through the head, at the Pistol Gallery of the Gymnasium in that City. Since his return from France, whither he went with the celebrated defaulter, Swartwout, he has endeavored to reinstate himself in practice, and the position in society which he formerly occupied, but none of his former clients would entrust him with their business. The consequence was that he became embarrassed, and was not able to support his family. Despondency ensued, and he committed suicide.

**Arrival of the Great Western.**  
The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Monday last, with dates to the 25th of July. There is very little of interest by her.

The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for Indian Corn. Large quantities were sold in Liverpool on the 29th at a slight advance in price. It is still, however, the cheapest article that can be purchased.

A fearful accident occurred at Lodianna, in India, on the 24th of May. The barracks there were blown down, and 54 men, women, and children of the English 59th Regiment perished, 135 were wounded, and 4 privates were missing.

Some fine specimens of gold have recently been discovered in Dedham, Mass. This is said to be the first discovery of gold, in any place, in New England.

**Another Storm.**  
On Sunday afternoon the 9th, there was another terrific storm at Baltimore, of thunder and lightning, rain, hail and wind. There was a greater quantity of rain fell than on the preceding Friday, and great damage was done to the streets. The same storm was also very severe at Philadelphia, and other places from which we have heard.

Vice-President DALLAS having retired from the Chair of the Senate on Saturday, Mr. ARCONSON, of Missouri, was elected President pro tem.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday last, at noon.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

**North Carolina.**  
The Whigs of North Carolina have achieved a glorious victory at their late election. Mr. GRAHAM (Whig) is elected Governor by a majority of between 5 and 10,000. Both branches of the Legislature will also be Whig—the House by nearly 20 majority, and the Senate by 2.—Last year the Senate was a tie. Well done, good old "North State!"

**Kentucky.**  
There is no use in giving details. The Whig triumph is as complete as could be desired—the majority in the Legislature being overwhelming. How else (remarks the Intelligencer) could it be in the State where Henry Clay lives!

**Indiana.**  
The returns are yet incomplete. The Whig gain is very great, but not sufficient, it is thought, to elect the Whig candidate for Governor. The probability is that Mr. Whitcomb (Loco) is elected by a very small majority. Both branches of the Legislature, however, will be WHIG!

**Illinois and Missouri.**  
The returns from these States indicate that the Locofocos have carried them by their usual majorities.

**Discharge of Volunteers.**  
All the Louisiana, Alabama and Missouri volunteers have been discharged by Gen. Taylor, pursuant to orders from the War Department—some because they were mustered into the service by Gen. Gaines, and others because they were enlisted but for three months. The force thus offensively dismissed is said to be nearly 8,000 men. The expense attending the organization, equipment, sending, maintaining, and returning this body of men, it is remarked by a writer from New Orleans to the National Intelligencer, "must exceed two millions of dollars, without one particle of advantage being derived to the country or to the success of the campaign, but, on the contrary, much injury, both from the dissatisfaction and irritation created among those that return, and the volunteers from the other States who remain. The disadvantage to Gen. Taylor from losing the services of these volunteers will be very great, as they were accustomed to the climate, and would bear the heat and exposure better than any other of the volunteers under his command, all of whom will have to go through a regular course of acclimation, under which many of them will perish; and, indeed, considerable mortality already prevails among the Western volunteers. It must also very much derange his plans, and cause great confusion in the different Departments in providing for the instant return of such a large body of men."

**The French Claims.—The Veto.**  
As was expected, the President sent in a veto of the bill providing for the payment of claims for French spoliation prior to the year 1800. The burden of the President's reason is, that because the claims have not been paid for more than forty years, therefore the Government will not pay them all. On this principle (says the American) in forty years more, the claimants may be called on to pay something to the Government. It is a serious responsibility which Mr. Polk has assumed by this veto. He might strike down a public measure, and while receiving the censure of one class of politicians, he would be sustained by another. But in this case the complaint of the widow and the orphan will rise up against him; the outcry of the destitute; the indignation of exhausted petitioners for justice, who with hopes long deferred and now excited to the utmost verge of expectancy, are doomed to a final, an irretrievable disappointment. The strong condemnation of thousands who had no personal concern whatever in these claims, yet who have hearts to feel sensitively for the national character for justice, will rise against this act. For they will now feel that all hope is gone for retrieving the name of the Republic from the reproach of this great wrong.

On Monday, the Senate reconsidered the bill with a view to pass it against the veto.—The vote was 27 for the bill—15 against. There not being two-thirds, the bill fell. The Intelligencer says—"Had all the Senators in the city been present, it is probable that a two-thirds vote would have shown the sense of the Senate upon this first introduction into the General Government of the principle of REPUDIATION in one of its most revolting forms; that is to say, Repudiation of debt by a Government yet in full credit and possessed of inexhaustible resources, on such grounds as are set forth in the Veto Message. As it was, the vote of the Senate exhibited twenty-seven votes in favor of the bill, to fifteen against it. So very obnoxious are the principles of this veto to the moral sense, that there were Senators (political friends of the President) who voted against the bill when it first passed that body; and yet would not vote against it upon the question of sustaining the veto."

**The British Tariff.**—The Canadians are rejoicing over the repeal of the Tariff of 1812.—The Montreal Courier remarks:

"As Englishmen, we of course are pleased that the tariff is abolished; as taken in conjunction with our abolition of the corn laws, it will open an immense market for us, but if we were Americans we should certainly be tariff men."

**The Slave Trade.**—The Liberia Herald of the 15th June, says,

"The slave trade about here is breathing its last gasp. The British cruisers have so closely invested these dens of blood and death that the slavers at the Galenas have given their slaves to the natives, and some of them, we have been informed, are waiting with impatience to quit the coast. Those at New Cestos, making a virtue of necessity, have embarked in the palm-oil trade. Success to this branch of their business."

## Mr. McClean's Amendment.

While the Warehousing bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives about two weeks ago, Mr. McCLEAN, our Representative, offered an amendment to the bill to increase the duty on iron, &c. The amendment was not sustained. This furnished an opportunity for the correspondent of the York Gazette to throw dust into the eyes of the readers of that paper, and endeavor to shield the Locofoco administration from the odium of passing the British Tariff Bill. The article has been copied into the "Compiler," with the same view. The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette refers to the matter as follows:

"The Washington correspondent of the York Gazette, who is probably the editor himself, makes a furious onslaught upon the Whigs of the House because they did not come forward and vote for an amendment offered to the Warehouse bill, by Mr. McCLEAN, of Pa., to increase the duty on iron in bars, bolts, &c. The writer, whoever he may be, editor or any body else, but probably the said \$1500 a year editor, must be extremely verdant if he supposed the Whigs were foolish enough to patch up a miserable tariff bill that was wrong from beginning to end, by an amendment to the Warehouse bill; and he must count largely upon the stupidity or gullibility of his readers if he supposes they are to be taken in by any such unripe corn as this. Mr. McCLEAN, I know did not expect the Whigs to vote for it; he knew they were not such deivers as to attempt to tinker up a miserable rickety bill in this way.

His object in submitting the amendment, was to silence the Southern free trade men, who had very unfairly took occasion when persons were here from Pennsylvania, to tell that their representatives had moved no amendments and intimating their willingness to vote for higher duties upon iron, the manufacture of iron, &c.

This amendment tested their sincerity, as they all voted against it. But why does not Mr. Glossbrenner attack those who made a bill so bad as to require mending immediately, and all over, instead of the Whigs for not amending it? Answer; because the makers of the bill, or the party, give him \$1500 a year, which was not to be thrown away lightly; and for this \$1500 a year, besides the duties of his office at Washington, he is expected to support the PARTY right or wrong, and abuse the Whigs.—He is therefore laboring in his vocation.

The mercury rose to 90° on Friday last, in this place—being the highest, with two or three exceptions, this season.

**Gen. Gaines.**  
The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Gaines made up its decision on Tuesday last, in private session, and having forwarded it to the War Department, adjourned sine die. The nature of the decision has not transpired.

**Telegraph to Europe.**  
The folks now talk of having a line of magnetic Telegraph from this country to Europe, by the way of Bhering's Straits, across which it may be supported by moored buoys, without impeding the navigation. What next?

**Unnatural Murder.**  
On Wednesday last, a woman named Elizabeth Haman, in Philadelphia county, was committed to prison for drowning her child, ten months old, in a stream of water near her residence. After drowning it, she buried it in a hole covering it with earth and leaves, where it was found. She made a confession of the horrid deed.

**The Health of the Troops.**—A letter from Barita, Mexico, dated 25th ult. says the officers and men of the regular service are generally enjoying tolerable health. The volunteers are suffering to a great extent with the dysentery and fever, brought on by their own carelessness; their officers are not capable of taking care of them, or even themselves. Gen. Taylor has ordered to be erected at Point Isabel, a general hospital, capable of accommodating 2000 men. The water at that point and at the Brazos is bad, but a sufficient quantity of rain water can be had for the sick only. It is reported that the volunteers between May's camp and Matamoros, are dying off with the yellow fever. It has not made its appearance at Barita yet, or on the Rio Grande.

**An Incident at Bedford Springs.**—C. J. Faulkner, Esq. and family of Virginia, were at the Springs with a female servant a few days since. As soon as it was known that she was a slave, the Abolitionists set to work to induce her to make her escape, for which they had furnished the necessary means. After much persuasion for some days, or rather nights, she was induced to depart, when she was conducted to a settlement about ten miles off. As soon as she began to realize her new position, instead of being satisfied with it, she resolutely determined to return to her mistress, which she did in opposition to the strongest entreaty of her new friends. On her arrival at the Springs, she implored forgiveness for her conduct, which was readily granted. Mr. F. then offered her her freedom, and money to go where she pleased, which she refused, saying she wanted no other home than what she has already had. The next day, Mr. F. and family left for their home in Virginia, with the female servant in attendance upon the children, as gay as a buck, rejoicing in her escape from her new to her old friends.

The price of horses and mules has risen 25 per cent. in Missouri in consequence of the demand for the army.

**Token of Gratitude.**—The Presbyterian Board of Education, in Philadelphia, acknowledges the receipt of \$26 55 from the church of Lodiana, in India. The Board say in view of this, that foreign missions will ultimately reward the church for all her toil and expenses in behalf of the heathen.

**A Tract Building a Church.**—A correspondent of the American Messenger states that a tract was carried about a year since, into a destitute neighborhood in Virginia, where it fell into the hands of a young man, who read it, became interested, started a Sabbath School, then a prayer meeting, and then a subscription to build a church. The house was built, and last fall the people applied to the Washington Presbytery to recommend to them a preacher.

**A Remarkable Discovery.**—Prof. Auckland, at a meeting of the Royal Society in London (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair) read a paper upon the discovery he has recently made, which promises not to be of any great utility, but at the same time will be very ornamental, and a source of great pleasure to many persons. His experiments were made upon what Linnaeus terms the Oiseau Noir or the common black-bird. He took several of these birds (which were hatched early in the spring) immediately from the shell—kept them in a well warmed apartment, and fed them three times a day, upon different kinds of flower seeds, from which the husks had been carefully picked. The result was each bird had the plumage of the flower that would have grown from the seed if planted in the ground. This is a beautiful research, and richly has the learned professor been paid. He exhibited to the Royal Society several specimens. His Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, immediately gave orders to the keeper of his aviary, to make experiments on an extensive scale. Professor Auckland's birds were sent by special express to the Queen.

**Bottle Making.**—The rapidity with which bottles are made is almost incredible. A workman with the assistance of a gatherer and blower, will begin and finish one hundred and twenty dozen of quart bottles in ten hours, which averages nearly two and a quarter per minute, and this is ordinarily done; and in some works the men are restricted to two per minute, to prevent the work being slighted.

**An American Characteristic.**—Respect for woman is noted by all travellers as one of the noblest traits of the American character. Every where—in public assemblies, stages, railroad cars, steamboats and public conveyances, our citizens evince the greatest regard to the comforts of lady passengers, and a man who would refuse to give up a good seat to a lady, would be justly considered a boor.

**The Bible.**—The Bible has been translated into, and is now printed or written in, one hundred and fifty languages.

**Jayne's Expecto-rant.**—This is undoubtedly the most valuable, (as it is decidedly the most popular) medicine of its kind, ever introduced in this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing, from the time it was first offered for sale here to the present time; numerous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness, from very many of our citizens, might be produced, but a trial will satisfy all, that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.—Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig.

From the Rev. A. R. Hinckley.  
FRANKLIN, Ia., March 19, 1811.  
Dr. D. Jayne—Your medicines have been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expecto-rant. I have received much benefit from it myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxysm which returned about once a week, has been, to all appearance, permanently cured.  
A. K. HINCKLEY.

OWEGO, N. Y., July 27, 1841.  
Dear Sir—We want some more of your medicines, particularly the Expecto-rant, which gives universal satisfaction. Respectfully yours,  
SLOSSON & WILLIAMS.

DISCOURAGEMENT, New York, May 21, 1841.  
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir, Your Expecto-rant is in great demand and sells well, and is very popular; your Vermifuge is much used, as also your Sensitive Pills.

Yours, &c. BENJAMIN GREENE.  
The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Aug. 17. 3t

**Baltimore Price Current.**  
Flour, - - - 4 00  
Wheat, - - - 90 to 1 05  
Rye, - - - 60 to 65  
Corn, - - - 52 to 54  
Oats, - - - 21 to 23  
Beef Cattle, - - 4 50 to 6 25

**MARRIED,**  
On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. J. C. WATSON, Mr. JOHN COOPER, of Calhoun county, Michigan, to Miss ISABELLA M. SHERREY, of this borough.

On the 2d inst. by Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. DAVID NEWCOMB, to Miss ELIZABETH BARNES—all of this county.

On the 6th inst. by Rev. T. Taneyhill, Mr. JAMES SPENCE to Miss ELIZA WITTSCH—both of this county.

On the 12th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kendrick, Wm. P. PRILESON, Esq. of Baltimore county, Md. (formerly of this county) to Miss MARGUERITE W. SMITH, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Smith, Esq. of Frederick county, Md.

## DIED,

On Wednesday the 5th inst. MARGARET HONER, daughter of Mr. James Adam, of Cumberland township, aged 1 year and 8 days.

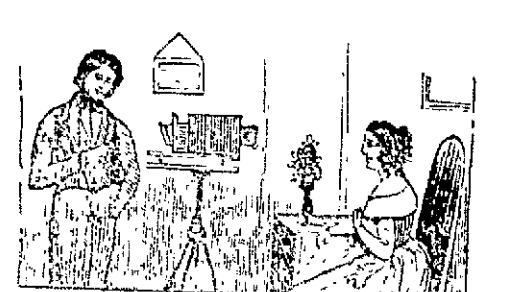
In Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, Pa. on the 2d inst. HAMILTON L., aged 16 months and 25 days, and on the 6th inst. JAMES F., aged 3 years 3 months and 15 days—infant children of John B. and Corina Black, formerly of Adams county.

The barn of Mr. George Snively, in Cumberland county, a few miles west of Harrisburg, was struck by lightning on Saturday week, and consumed with all its contents, including the whole of his summer harvest. The loss is heavy, but the amount we have not learned.

The Locofocos of Perry county came out *spunkily* for the REPEAL of the British Tariff, and denounced Dallas as a TRAITOR next to Arnold, at a County Meeting held at Bloomfield, last week.

The bill confirming the Cherokee treaty, which had been twice rejected in the Senate on Saturday night, and then passed by a majority of one, was lost for want of time to act finally upon it.

**SUPERIOR**  
**Daguerrotype Portraits,**  
SINGLE OR IN GROUPS,  
COLORED OR MEZZOTINTO.



To the Ladies and Gentlemen of  
**GETTYSBURG.**

THE Subscribers (one proprietor of the Philadelphia Daguerrean Institute, at Publishers' Hall, 101 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and both from the "Daguerrean Gallery," Baltimore,) beg leave to inform the citizens of this place, that they have opened rooms admirably adapted as regards convenience of access, comfort, &c., at Mr. S. S. MCREARY'S residence, in Chambersburg street, 4 doors east of the Lutheran Church, where they are prepared to execute Portraits and Miniatures of a superior quality, either plain, colored, or mezzotint, single or in groups.

Our facilities are not only more extensive but superior to any heretofore used out of the large cities, and enable us to produce likenesses unsurpassed by any other artists.

Particular attention given to the position, ease and grace of Children, while sitting, in order to produce the beauty of artistic effect combined with what is more desirable—a faithful Portraiture.

Satisfaction given or no charge made.

Instructions given in the Art, and all materials furnished on reasonable terms.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine our large collection of superior specimens.

The room will be ready for the reception of visitors on Monday the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock.

For further particulars see Circulars.  
PLUMER & WILDE.

## DOMESTIC GOODS.

**3000** YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of  
700 yds. CASSINETTS,  
300 do. Golden TWEEDE,  
600 do. FLANNELS,  
500 do. BLANKETS, double width,  
400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,  
200 do. LINSEYS,  
200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,  
different colors. All of which they offer either at wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON.

## Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 10th inst. an indentured servant girl, named SARAH SOPHIA MARTIN, between 15 and 16 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person returning her to me.

HUGH SCOTT, (of A.)

## TEMPERANCE.

THE Gettysburg Union Total Abstinence Society will meet in the Court-house on Thursday Evening next, at early candle-light.—The friends of Temperance are invited to be present. An address may be expected.

D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

## Home Industry vs. Foreign Labor!

THE "Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a Home Market for Agricultural products," will meet in the Court-house on Monday Evening the 17th inst. All persons opposed to the injurious and ill advised Tariff-law lately enacted by Congress, and who wish American Industry to be adequately protected from the competition of Foreign pauper labor, are invited to attend, without distinction of party.

JAMES COOPER, President.

## CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING of the "Church of God," will commence on Monday the 7th of September, near the Two Taverns. All favorably disposed, are invited to join us.

No hucksters are permitted on the ground.

JOSEPH PLOCHER,  
JONATHAN YOUNG, } Committee.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer his FARM at Public Sale, on

Thursday the 8th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

For further particulars see Handbills at the various Public houses in the County.

JOHN EIKER.

## CUMBERLAND VALLEY

**Mutual Protection Company.**

## EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday the 29th day of August next,

at 1 o'clock, a. m.

## A FARM,

late the Estate of FELIX ORNER, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, near the Public Road leading from Arndtsville to Pine Grove, 1 mile distant from Arndtsville, and lying near the head of Opposum creek, adjoining lands of John Wenk, Valentine Fehl, sen., Rebecca Baldwin and others, containing

**120 ACRES,**

more or less, about one-half of which is clear land, under good fence, and the residue in Woodland, heavily timbered; there is a sufficiency of Meadow; well watered by springs, and Opposum creek runs through the Farm. The improvements are, a Double one-story

Log Dwelling House,

a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; there is also a Pump, and Spring-house, near the door, with an excellent well of water; there are also Two ORCHARDS, bearing good fruit; and there is likewise thereon erected, a

Good Saw-mill,

having facilities for business and a good custom. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see the property, which will be shown them by Mr. Conrad Plank, or the Executor.

A good and perfect title will be given.

The Terms will be fixed to suit purchasers, and will be made known on the day of sale; when also, if not sold, the Farm will be offered for RENT, by

GEORGE ORNER, Ex'r.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE

Of Real Estate.

WILL be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday the 5th day of September next,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., agreeably to the last Will and Testament of JOHN WISLER, late of the township of Franklin, Adams county, deceased,

## A VALUABLE FARM,

late the property of JOHN WISLER, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, about 4 miles from Gettysburg, on Black's Turnpike Road, leading to Mummansburg, adjoining lands of Henry Hershey, Andrew Heintzleman, Peter Wisler and others, containing,

**273 ACRES,**

more or less, of which there are about

**80 Acres of**

**WOODLAND,**

heavily timbered, and a large amount of Meadow—the whole under good fencing, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story

Stone Dwelling House,

Log Barn, Spring House, (near the dwelling with an excellent Spring of Water,) and other outbuildings—running water in most of the fields. Also, a one and one-half story

LOG TENANT HOUSE,

and Stabling. Also, Two ORCHARDS bearing good fruit—apple, pear, and peach—one with each house. The plantation will be sold in one entire tract, or in parts, to suit purchasers, if desirable; and if not sold, will be offered for RENT.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to visit the property, which will be shown them by David Wisler, residing on the Farm, or the Executors, living in the same township. A good and perfect title will be given.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN WISLER,  
JACOB WISLER,  
Executors of John Wisler, dec'd.

July 27. ts

## VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on

Saturday the 12th day of September next,

on the premises, the following valuable Estate, viz.

## A FARM,

in Huntington township, Adams county, three miles west of Petersburg, Y. S., adjoining lands of T. Brandon, Harman's Heirs and others, containing

**279 ACRES,**

of Patented Land, with a due proportion of Timber of the best. The improvements are

Two Log Houses,

two Log Barns, Wagon Shed, &c.</



## COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic White citizens of Adams County are requested to assemble in their respective boroughs and townships at the places of holding their borough and township elections, on

**Saturday the 22d day of August next,** at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and select Two Delegates in each Township and Borough, to represent them in a

## County Convention.

which is hereby called, to assemble at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

**Monday the 24th day of August next,** at 10 o'clock, a. m. to nominate suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, and appoint Congressional Councillors.

ROBERT SMITH,  
ROBERT G. HARPER,  
DANIEL M. SMYER,  
A. T. STEVENSON,  
JAMES RENSCHAW,  
JOSEPH BAUGHNER,  
AND W. HEINTZLEMAN,  
Gettysburg, July 24.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Of all kinds, and in any quantity, CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at his

**Plant Nursery**, near PETERSBURG, (York Springs), Adams co., Pa.

His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 saleable trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine. His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

Catalogues sent to those who wish them.

WM. WRIGHT,  
July 13.

## HARVEST HOME!

**George Arnold**

Has just received and now offers for sale a large stock of

**Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins, Bed Ticks, Checks, Drillings, Velvet Cord, Lanes, Cassinets, Calicoes, &c. &c.**

all of which will be sold Cheap. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, July 27.

## DENTISTRY.

**DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,**  
**Dental Surgeon.**

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.  
May 11.

## Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the employment of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, on the 26th ult., an indentured Apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named

**JAMES DILLON,**  
about 17 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his return to me.

**GEORGE STOVER,**  
Aug. 3.

## STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on Thursday the 10th instant,

**A Bay Horse,**  
about 15 hands high—with a small star, and a little white on his left hind foot—a little hip-shot—some white hairs occasioned by the collar. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

**DAVID GOODYEAR,**  
July 27.

## TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the "Total Abstinence Temperance Society of Bendersville," will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bendersville, on Seventh day (Saturday) Evening the 22d day of July, at 7 o'clock, when one or more addresses will be delivered, where all, whether friends or enemies of the cause, are respectfully invited to attend.

A. T. WRIGHT, Secy.  
Aug. 10.

## NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, she hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle, the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

**MATILDA JONES, Adm'r.**  
July 6.

## NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

**Franklin W. Denwiddie.**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country that he has taken the well-known

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT**  
of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Bucher's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate for town or country patronage.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 21.

## WALTER &amp; CO.

**FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
No. 23, South Howard St., below Market St.,  
**PALMYRA, N. Y.**

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO  
J. Landstreet & Son,  
T. Jones & Co.,  
W. & S. Wyman,  
T. Cross, Esq. Cashier,  
Com. & Far. Bank,  
Lot, Ensey & Co.,  
Shingler & Devries,  
H. M. Brent, Esq.,  
Cash Valley Bank,  
J. H. Sherrard, Esq.,  
Cash. Far. Bank.

July 27.

## DOCTORS BERLUCHY &amp; BELL

BEFORE leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

**Cod's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,**

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorosa, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

## LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James McCosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in Littlestown.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

WM. MISHERRY,  
March 30.

## WM. B. McCLELLAN,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.  
Dec. 23.

## LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

## IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

**TEAS.**

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the

**PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,**  
30 South Second Street, between Market and Chemical streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 23.

## NEW WINE &amp; LIQUOR STORE.

**M. & A. HAY,**

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept at Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

**Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKIES,**  
and all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

## Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKIES,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

## Mathew T. Miller,

(Successor to Robert T. Hicknell.)  
**EXCHANGE BROKER.**  
No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

## BANK NOTES.

Notes on all the solvent Banks in the U. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.—Bills of exchange and Bank Checks on most of the principal cities of the Union, bought and sold at the best rates.

Exchange on England in large or small sums constantly for sale.

Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c. Terms \$1 per annum payable in advance.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at \$1.50 per annum; monthly \$1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12 cts.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Exchange hours, from 2 a. m. to 4 a. m.

## HANDBILLS, BLANKS,

And Printing of every description, Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

## PLUMBER

**National Daguerrian Gallery**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,**  
FOUNDED 1840.

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PRIZES, and Two Highest Honors, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautifully colored Daguerotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, 1000 Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
251 Broadway, N. York Market St., St. Louis.  
75 Court St., Boston. Main street, Dubuque.  
336 Chestnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga.  
46 Canal St., N. York. Bonding, Atl.  
127 Viell Rue de Tem Middle St., Portland, Me.  
32 Church St., Liverpool. — Norfolk, Va.  
22 Main St., Lou. Ky. — Petersburg, Va.  
170 Main St., Cin. O.  
May 11.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th day of August next, viz.:

The account of F. W. Koehler, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Joseph Balzley, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator (de bonis non, with the will annexed,) of the Estate of Susannah Dill, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased, who was one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durborow, Administrator of the Estate of George Bender, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durborow and Jacob Hulick, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Hulick, deceased.

The account of John Brough, one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The final account of Abraham Fisher and Isaac Fisher, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Fisher, deceased.

The account of George Fisher, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Charles Binkley, deceased.

The final account of James H. Neely, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Neely, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Theresa Treat and Levi T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Treat, deceased.

The account of John F. Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William Ashbaugh, deceased.

The account of Philip T. Essick and John Houck, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Essick, deceased.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Edward Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Maria Emlet.

The account of Jacob Shank, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Jacob Weidaw, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Toot, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
July 13, 1846.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. INYNE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 15th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SNYDER and JAMES M. DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 17th day of August next;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they are to attend and perform their duties, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and to that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,  
July 13, 1846.

## To Printers.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the City of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also, second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrices, with deep corners are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All the type furnished by us is "hand cast." The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

Composition Rollers cast for Printers.

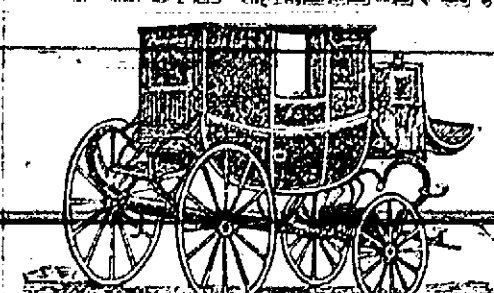
COCKROFT & OVEREND, 25 John St.  
Dec. 22.

## Blacksmithing.

All its branches will be attended to in good workmen at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARRIN  
Gettysburg, Dec.

## COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

## CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.  
Gettysburg, April 20.

## Farmers, Attend!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end (formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

## An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING Business will be taken by the subscriber. Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGH.  
Gettysburg, April 20.

## GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

## STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

## Castings for Machinery.

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

**SEYLER PLOUGHS,**  
which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOWWARE, Wagon and Carriage Boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

## Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

## Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Crates or Hardware when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coal, if 6000 lbs. or more, 30 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia collected and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

YORK, April 30.

## THE WARM WEATHER.

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature. At such times "Jayne's Carminative" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in the earliest stages of this summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

## LIFE! LIFE! LIFE!

"All that a man hath will be given for his life, so we had recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying from the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which cures these diseases."

Dr. Jayne's Expectant never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

"The above medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Bachler, Gettysburg, Pa."

Aug.

## THOMAS M'CREARY,

ASSIGNED IN LAW.

OF THE COUNTY OF ADAMS, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Jayne's Expectant never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

"The above medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Bachler, Gettysburg, Pa."

Aug.

## Grand Jury—August Term.

Latinore—John Wolford, Daniel Gardner.  
Lawick—J. C. Ellis, Joseph R. Henry.  
Lough—John Winebrenner, F. W. Denwiddie.  
Franklin—Peter Comfort, David Goodyear, Joseph Pitzer.  
Huntington—James Wilson, J. B. McCreary.  
Hamilton—Samuel Bicknell, George Schwartz.  
Hamiltanban—David M. Miller.  
Meadell—John M. Knight, H. W. Kaufman.  
Montjoy—Adam Wert.  
Reading—Jeremiah Latschaw, Elias Bushey, Nicholas Bushey.  
Mount Pleasant—David Brough.  
Straban—Isaac Miller.  
Tyrona—Daniel Bream, John Neely.

## General Jury.

Borough—G. C. Stricklouse, Q. Armstrong, G. W. McClellan.  
Berwick—Trevi Galden, John Elder, Mathias Martin, Jacob Diehl, Jacob Slagle.  
Coudago—Jacob Adams.  
Franklin—David M. Murdie, James Russell.  
Friedon—Abraham Scott, Jacob Myers.  
Germany—Wm. Lansinger, John M. Sherry.  
Huntington—Robert M. Hutchison, Bernard Hildebrand, Geo. Bontzell, Geo. Ehrhart.  
Hamiltanban—Wm. McCullough.  
Huntington—James M. Elmer, Thomas Stephens, Peter H. Smith, John Riffensberger.  
Latinore—Abraham Livingston, Geo. Robbette.  
Liberty—Maxwell Shields.  
Meadell—Geo. B. Hewitt, F. W. Knouse, Jacob Shank, Michael Fissel, Geo. Minnich, Adam Gardner, Jesse Houck.  
Montjoy—John Horner.  
Mount Pleasant—Levi Schwartz, J. W. Foster, Wm. Howard, Peter Smith, Geo. Hagerman.  
Reading—Jacob Hollinger, Wm. Jones, Solomon Albert.  
Straban—Henry Yeagy, Philip Beamer, jr.  
Tyrona—Joseph Sneeringer, Henry Felty, Benjamin Landis.  
Aug. 10.

## FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPUBLICATION OF THE  
**London Quarterly Review,**  
**Edinburgh Review,**  
**Foreign Quarterly Review,**  
**Westminster Review, and**  
**Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.**

## ZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful cleatypage on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster" Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all the advantage to the American over the English reader.

## TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.  
For any one of the 4 Reviews, \$3.00 per year.  
For any two do. 5 00 "  
For any three do. 7 00 "  
For all four of the Reviews, 9 00 "  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 "  
For Blackwood's 4 Reviews, 10 00 "

## CLIPPING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

## PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakly, Wm. Moore, Samuel Galbraith, Thomas Paxton, A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods, Abraham Kurtz, George Brindle, & Scott Coyle.

call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is landed than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against loss, which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheer class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1st day of January, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres.

## A. G. MILLER, Secy.

Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams County

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.

## General Agent for Adams County

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg;  
David Ziegler, do.  
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg;  
Henry Myers, Esq., New Chant;  
Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbotstown;  
Daniel Comfort, Straban township, Huntingdon;  
Abraham King, Esq., Millersville;  
David Dyer, Esq., Millersville;  
Thos. T. W. Mann, Bendersville;  
Wm. M. Smith, Esq., Bendersville;  
Abel T. Wright, do.  
Dr. D. McMillen, East Berlin.

## Encourage Home Industry.

## FARMERS &amp; MECHANICS

## WOOLLEN FACTORY,

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

## Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing,

Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed

Buckram Cord, Carpets, Stocking

Yarn, and Wool carded

into Rolls.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found 33 1/2 per yard.

Cloth, narrow, 45 to 50 "

Kentucky Jeans, 25 "

Blanketing, narrow, 35 1/2 "

Linseys, 31 1/2 "

Woolen Flannels, colored, 35 "

Do. white, 31 1/2 "

Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

Wool will be taken in at the following

places, viz. —At George Basehoar's Mill, in

Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Lit-

tlestown, and at the different Stores in Little-

town; at Mr. Jacob Freese's Saw-mill, Mount-

joy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Emmert's

Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover;

and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the

York road, where the same will be received and

punctually delivered whenever finished. Writ-

ten directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above

business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and

will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in

executing such work as shall rate, in point of

beauty and utility, with the best productions of

any other manufactory; and



## The Last Day of the Session.

A SCENE.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The House met at eight, with a decided majority of empty benches. Each of those present appeared full of anxiety, as though the fate of the whole Union depended upon him. Order appeared to be out of the question, and there was a constant murmur of voices like that which arises from a large school on the eve of a holiday. Some members stood in the aisle before the Chair, and gesticulated with vehemence. Others wandered about taking snuff, and dealing liberal pinches to their brethren, for which they received liberal quids of the best chewing tobacco in return. When members have received their pay and mileage from the Sergeant-at-Arms, it always makes them wonderfully good natured.

The first business was the consideration of the amendments to the Naval Pension bill, in committee of the whole. It was reported to the House with a non-concurrence in the amendment of the Senate. The House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

About forty members then sprung to their feet and shouted "Mr. Speaker." The Speaker pounded with his mace, and called "order," but order had been gone long ago, with a determination not to return at the present session. So members kept shouting and the Speaker kept hammering with his hammer, until at length the Speaker got the victory. But silence lasted for a few minutes only, for the refractory members returned to the charge and kept bellowing at the top of their voices, for this, that, and the other bill to be taken up.

Several private bills from the Senate, to which there was no opposition, were taken up and passed.

A motion to go into committee for the purpose of considering the bill for the relief of the widow of Alexander Hamilton was most ungallantly negatived.

Here the uproar was almost deafening, and members kept calling on the Speaker, and waving bills and resolutions in their hands like mad men.

One refractory gentleman suggested that the Speaker had better employ some one to hammer for him, while he attended to the requests of members.

Several sly old foxes, who had got all their bills through some days ago, sat still in their seats eating peaches and apples, and laughing at the struggles of their less experienced friends. Woe be to the man with weak lungs. In a struggle like this, he stood no chance. The man who could shout "Mr. Speaker" with the voice of a roaring lion, or an enraged bull, was sure to get the best chance for the floor.

Mr. Brinkerhoff made a most desperate attempt to induce the House to go into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, the Indian agent in Oregon. He said it was a burning shame that Mr. White should not be paid.

Objection being made, Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rules. The result was 90 to 20—no quorum.

A message was here received from the Senate, but objection was made to its consideration on the ground that no quorum was present. [Cries of "there is a quorum, but members won't vote."]

The message from the Senate, being the result of the labor of the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was finally taken up.

Mr. McKay stated in explanation that the committee of conference had not, as was rumored, inserted in the bill the "Mexican two millions" bill, although he admitted that such appropriation had been considered.

The report of the conference committee was then unanimously concurred in, and the bill was signed by the President.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the relief of Elijah White, which having been laid aside to be reported, Mr. Brinkerhoff moved to take up another bill for the relief of the same individual. This created a real hurricane, and there was a noise like the explosion of ten thousand cider barrels.

Various points of order were raised and discussed with great spirit. Some members got so hoarse by shouting, that their voices sounded like damaged trumpets.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., said that the Chair had assigned him the floor, and he intended to keep it. He was not, however, able to keep his word, for there were at least a score of competitors who fairly shouted him out of his right.

Mr. Thompson made a second attempt, but the whirlwind passed over him again. But he bent beneath its violence, and at last actually got a hearing. He went into a long explanation of the report of the committee in the case of White.

Members called him to cut it short, whilst others said, "Thompson, take your hour."

Here the committee rose to receive a message from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Smithsonian Bequest bill, and transmitting the report of the conference committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

The report of the committee of conference was agreed to. So the Naval appropriation bill is finally passed.

The consideration of the bill for the relief of Elijah White, was then resumed in committee, and finally reported with amendments. The amendments of the committee were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. J. B. Hunt moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to report a bill from the committee on public lands, amidst cries of "You can't come it."—"Look out, Hunt."

One old member with a grey head took an enormous pinch of snuff and demanded a division. One was had, but no quorum voted. The yeas and nays were then ordered, but as this would show who had deserted their posts and gone home, there was considerable reluctance to order them. They were, however, finally taken, and the result was yeas 79, nays 59—not two-thirds.

A message was received from the President, to the effect that he had signed the Smithsonian bequest bill, as well as the general appropriation bill; also the bill making appropriations for certain defensive works. (This bill contains the appropriation of \$30,000 for Soller's Point Flats.)

The Smithsonian bill having passed, it became the duty of the Speaker to appoint, on the part of the House, three Regents, whereon Messrs. Owen, Plough and Hilliard, were appointed.

Another message was received from the President, to the effect that he had signed the Naval Pension bill.

The bills for the relief of Elijah White were returned from the Senate with amendments. After a fierce struggle, and many voices looking at the clock, which indicated a near approach to noon, the House went into committee on the amendment.

A bill was also considered in committee making appropriation for carrying out the Cherokee treaty.

The committee here rose to receive another message from the President, after which at least three score of the members commenced talking at once about particular bills to which they stood god-father. It seemed as though Niagara Falls had broken their traces and were running through the Hall.

Finally the House went into committee and took up again the bill for the relief of White, but the committee rose in double quick time, for it was within a minute of twelve.

The Speaker then resumed the chair, and in the midst of vociferous cries of "Mr. Speaker," "order," "sit down there," "I have the floor," etc. etc., that dignity adjourned the House till the first Monday in December next.

## FROM THE ARMY.

The Picayune has two letters from Mr. Kendall, dated Camargo, July 16, from which we extract the following:

The city of Camargo—or what is left of it—stands on the South side of the river San Juan, and three miles only from the Rio Grande. Its population has been as high as 6000; but previous to *la cruenta*, as the people call the recent dreadful flood, it had fallen to 5000, and is now much less even than that number. Many of the inhabitants, who have lost all, will never return, choosing higher grounds in the vicinity on which to rebuild their *jacas*, as their houses or tenements are termed.

The extent of the freshet, or the rapidity with which the waters of the San Juan rose, have not been exaggerated. In this place alone no less than *eight hundred and sixty houses*—among them some of the best houses—were either much injured or totally destroyed, the frightened inhabitants flocking to the hills in crowds when they saw that the place must inevitably be inundated. The houses immediately around the Plaza, including the church and the dwellings of the priest and alcade, were injured but little, although the waters gave even these a thorough soaking. To compute the entire loss sustained by Camargo were impossible; it would not amount to so much as many might suppose, for hundreds of the houses were of little value; yet the amount of suffering, as most of the people have lost their all, has been frightful.

The only persons who remained in the place were the few American residents, who lived in canoes while the city was under water. Nearly opposite where I am now writing, stands a large mesquite tree, in the top of which they built a roost which still remains.

The weather here is insupportably hot during the middle of the day, with little air stirring, as was the case at Reynosa.

On the march from that place to this the infantry suffered dreadfully, especially this side of Laguna del Pajaritas, or Lake of the Little Birds, there being no water on the road, and the sun pouring his hottest rays directly upon their backs. Several fell on the ground, exhausted by the heat, while others were so much overcome that it was necessary to give them places in the forage wagons. McCulloch's Rangers did not suffer to the same extent, being all well mounted; but this thing of campaigning in a southern latitude during mid-summer is not so particularly pleasant under any circumstances. To be sure, by sounding the reveille at half-past 2 o'clock in the morning and starting at 3, much of the march is through with before the sun is yet up; but starting off at such an unseasonable hour and being obliged to lay about during the heat of the day without shade, for we have no tents, comes rather hard on the American people—on a portion of them at least. Bivouacking and all that sort of thing may sound very well in ballads, but when it comes down to the stern reality of the thing it is distinctly a different matter.

*Mount Vesuvius.*—Advices from Naples to June 27th, state that Mount Vesuvius was in full eruption, and vomiting forth masses of lava with great noise. During the night the flames presented a magnificent spectacle.

Mr. William Horner, of Columbia, Pa. was drowned a few days ago whilst bathing in the Susquehanna.

## THE MEXICAN NEGOTIATION BILL.

Our readers already know that the President of the United States, addressing himself first to the Senate in a confidential Message, and afterwards to both Houses of Congress in a public Message, had appealed to them for advice and aid in bringing to a close the War with Mexico, as he ought to have done before he, by his sole action, began the war; or, to use phraseology to which none can take exception, before he placed our gallant little Army under Gen. Taylor in such a position as to make war inevitable.

In pursuance of the public Message, a bill was on Saturday introduced in a Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, by one of the partisans of the Executive, for making an appropriation of Two Millions of Dollars to enable the President of the United States to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Mexico, including most plainly the acquisition, by force or purchase, or by both means conjointly, of a greater or less portion of Mexican territory. This bill was debated both before and after the recess on Saturday, and all was going merrily as marriage bells towards its consummation, when the apple of discord was thrown into the midst of the majority by a motion of Mr. Wilcox, of Pennsylvania—the gentleman whom the government paper eulogized, the other day, as "the bold and fearless and truly able Wilcox," and in regard to whom we were given to understand, by the same authority, that it was "a singular coincidence that he is a native of the same town and county in the State as Mr. Walker."

This gentleman was "bold" enough to move a Proviso in the bill, and to carry it too, declaring "that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, *neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.*" This amendment made the bill so very unacceptable to its most ardent friends, that many of them voted against its passage, and even Mr. McKay would not vote for his own bill. The bill passed, however, on Saturday night, without his vote, by a majority of six votes, but did not reach the Senate in time to be acted upon that night.

Sunday intervening, it is understood to have been determined, by the conferees of the two Houses on disagreeing votes, to introduce the appropriation, freed from Mr. Wilcox's Proviso, as an amendment to one of the amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, which formed a part of the subject of conference. Yesterday morning, however, it being discovered that such an attempt would undoubtedly cause the loss of the whole mass of appropriations for the support of the Government, the design was abandoned.

The bill, as it had passed the House of Representatives, came up in the Senate some twenty minutes before the expiration of the time allotted for closing the legislative session; and a debate arose upon it, in the midst of which the hour of twelve arrived by the clock of the House of Representatives, and that House was adjourned by the Speaker; which, although it was not so late, by ten minutes, by the clock of the Senate, of course put a stop to all unfinished business.

Thus fell through the proposition, recommended by the Executive, for an appropriation to buy territory and a peace with Mexico.

It is not to be disguised that the effect of the passage of the Tariff Bill and the Veto of the Harbor Bill has been to reduce greatly, if not below par, the influence of the Executive in the two Houses of Congress. Of this the failure of the *Land Graduation Bill* afforded decisive evidence; which the failure of this Mexican War (or Peace) Bill serves to confirm.

All eyes are now turned to the humiliating and forlorn position of Pennsylvania. She is emphatically "the observed of all observers." She is everywhere regarded as the abject slave of the South—the despicable tool of unprincipled demagogues. She is just waking up, and finds herself at once the object of scorn and derision among the intelligent, and the unpitied victim of her own superlative folly. Her own petted sons out-Judas old Iscariot himself in their treachery to her dearest interests,—whilst the insolent Southron proclaims in the Senate chamber that her locofocos can be whipped in, like craven spaniels, to sustain the very men who have despoiled her! She has now become the standing jest of the nation—the appropriate theme of those who have a keen sense of the ludicrous.—*Evening.*

*Common Law on the Mississippi.*—A steamboat recently arrived at St. Louis having on board a quantity of whiskey. The hands on the boat had bored holes in the heads of the barrels and had sucked out about a gallon from each barrel, and on this account they deducted 25 cents from the wages of each hand.—The hands all repaired to a justice of the peace and brought separate suits against the boat. The taking of the whiskey was proved, but the plaintiffs introduced testimony that from time immemorial it had been the usage and custom of boat hands to suck whiskey from the barrels thus carried as freight. On the proof of this usage, the case was decided against the boat, and judgment rendered against it in each case for 25 cents.

## A TERRIBLE FIRE AT LAKAPRAIRIE, CANADA.—The Town nearly Reduced to Ashes.—The Montreal Pilot, of August 6, states that about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in a blacksmith shop, near the railway station.

The strong southwesterly wind then prevailing soon communicated the devouring element to the buildings adjoining, and in a very short time the entire village appeared doomed to destruction. The fire continued till 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, when it was computed that over three hundred dwellings were consumed, and perhaps 1500 human beings deprived of shelter. With the exception of about ten small houses next the river, there is not one building standing between the steamboat landing and the second cross street from the lower pier.—To the east of this line there is only one house destroyed. The Scotch and English Chapel, Messrs. Sauvageau's distillery, and the stores belonging to Messrs. Thompson, Dunn, Charleston, and other merchants, were rapidly burned with their contents. The Catholic Chapel and Nunnery are uninjured, and about forty houses which are adjoining them. There was but one small engine which belonged to the town, and two to the barracks, but these were unable to do any thing.

The Montreal fire engines, which were conveyed to Longueuil by the steamboat Lord Stanley, were unable to reach Lakaprairie before 2 o'clock, A. M. from the difficulty of procuring horses to send forward the engines. When they had arrived, a scene of drunkenness was presented, most disrespectful to the officers in command of the military; neither soldiers nor civilians being in a condition even to work the pumps. Casks of spirits lay exposed on the beach, and the temptation was too strong to be resisted. Men soon became unconscious of where they were, or what they were about.—As the Herald says:—"Here you would see a stout man removing a couple of fowls, a frying pan, a pot of jelly, or some other equally unimportant article, while a little exertion might have saved half a street."

It is melancholy to see the furniture strewn along the beach, and women with their children destitute of either food or shelter.

*The Oregon Treaty.*—There has evidently been a great mistake on the part of our Government as to the extent of the privilege of the free navigation of the Columbia secured to England by the Oregon Treaty. There is no doubt that the right of the free navigation of that river has been granted in perpetuity to the Hudson Bay Company, while the impression has prevailed that such right was limited to a period of years. The mistake arose from a belief that the Company's charter would expire in 1858; but it is perpetual: certain special privileges of trade and fishing were indeed granted to the Company by the British Government for a period of years ending in 1858; but these are apart from the charter and not necessarily connected with it.

*Girard Bank.*—We are officially informed that the Girard Bank resumed business operations on Monday last.—The debts of the bank are all paid off with two exceptions, which are now in litigation and for which funds have been appropriated. The Trustees have managed its affairs with great profit to the stockholders.

Of the five millions contemplated to have been paid to the sufferers and their descendants under the French Spoliations, we learn that nearly a million and a half would have come to residents of Baltimore, some of whom are in quite indigent circumstances.—*Sun.*

*Mr. Polk's United States Bank.*—It is stated that some \$3,000,000 of Treasury Drafts have been already circulated in the West and South. They are issued in \$50 and \$100 notes, beautifully engraved, and are said very much to resemble "bank" notes.

*The Hunters of Kentucky.*—The cavalry regiment of Col. Humphrey Marshall, mustering 1000 strong, are represented as a body of martial men. They are generally athletic young men, riding splendid horses, and their picturesque dress imparts to them a romantic appearance. The hat particularly is very fanciful. It is a drab beaver, with a broad brim, ornamented with gold lace in the three cornered fashion of the Revolution. They all wear their beards unshorn, with boots over the legs of their trousers, reaching above the knee, armed with huge spurs on the heel, and faced with red morocco.

*Tobacco.*—The Columbia Spy says there is a large quantity of tobacco planted in that neighborhood this season.—The plants look remarkably fine. Tobacco is becoming quite a valuable production in that vicinity, and well repays the toil and trouble of those who raise it.

*Rapid Growth.*—The manufacturing town of Manchester, New Hampshire, twelve years ago, was a pine forest, and had not one hundred inhabitants. It has now two of the largest mills in the United States, each being four hundred and forty feet long, and is the largest town in the State.

*Pilgrim's Progress.*—Rev. Mr. Moffat, Missionary to Africa, speaking of this most wonderfully popular work, says he is putting it out in the Seohanna garb, and remarks, "If it does not travel this land through and through, I shall be much mistaken."

The New Orleans Courier has received a paper published at Matamoros, in the Spanish language exclusively, entitled "*El Liberal*," vindicating the pretensions of Mexico in its contest with the United States. It says: "If Mexico wishes to fight, she can easily raise an army of 100,000 men, all of whom would make good soldiers, and would have nothing to fear from a nation whose permanent army amounts to only 6,000 men; while the volunteers, however brave they may be while fighting for the rights of their own country, would have no valor in a foreign land, whither they had come for the purpose of conquest." It declares that "Mexico will never suffer herself to be conquered. But if, by an unexpected reverse of fortune, Mexico should fall in the struggle, it will be because not a soldier is left to bear a musket in her defence. If she do fall, the conquering army will find nothing but the vestiges of a gallant people, who refused to survive their country, or to wear the bonds of slavery." The Courier cites the publication of a paper containing such sentiments, in a town occupied by American troops, as a remarkable example of the regard of Americans for the liberty of the press.

By the officers of the steamer *Balloon*, from St. Joseph's, we learn that the main body of the Mormons, bound for Oregon, consisting of twenty-one hundred wagons, had arrived at Council Bluffs, and were engaged in cultivating the extensive fields of corn and other grain that had been planted by those who preceded them. They were doubtless becoming weary of travelling, and reports began to prevail that prophecy had proclaimed that to be the land of promise.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A man went into a drug store in New Orleans some days since and desired to purchase four ounces of laudanum. The apothecary, thinking that something was wrong, gave him a strong decoction of rhubarb, which, of course, made the individual very sick, and instead of dying quietly he became exceedingly anxious to get well again. The kind assurance of the apothecary that he had only taken a cathartic instead of a poison did much to reassure him, and by this time, doubtless, he is quite satisfied with life, troublesome as it is.

*Perseverance under Difficulties.*—Matrimony, like knowledge, is sometimes pursued under difficulties of the most tantalizing description. A gentleman went to Bristol, R. I., from New York, on Sunday, with the expectation of being married that evening; but when he arrived at the residence of the bride, he found that the ceremony could not be performed because they had not been three times published. They then went to Massachusetts and made application to a clergyman at Dighton, and to another at Taunton, but with no better success, as the Massachusetts laws also required a "publication." They went to Boston on Monday, and finding that they could not be married even after offering to give bonds to indemnify a clergyman for all damages and an extra fee, they took the steamboat line for New York in the afternoon, where no doubt their perseverance was rewarded with the accomplishment of their wishes.

*Extraordinary Punishment.*—The *American Flag*, published at Matamoros, gives the following extraordinary account of a Mexican punishment for theft, in that town:

"The culprit, with his hands tied behind him, and a chain with a heavy iron ball attached to it, fastened round his leg, was paraded through the streets, and after a sufficient exhibition, was led to the ferry at the crossing of the river, placed in the ferry boat, and when it had attained the middle of the stream, with his hands thus tied and the heavy weight suspended to his leg, he was made to plunge into the rushing torrent. The poor devil managed, even in this condition, to keep his head above water for several moments, and shorten the distance considerably between himself and the shore, but the ball at length touching the muddy bottom, he could swim no further, and was dragged under and passed into eternity."

Mr. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, is making arrangements to have all his coats manufactured in Belgium. He leaves for Paris in a few weeks and will establish an agency there, and will receive his ready made clothing much cheaper than they can be made here. As this is a fact which Mr. S. publicly advertises, and declares that he is encouraged to do it under the new Tariff, we hope our neighbors of the Keystone and Pennsylvania will not call our notice of the fact an effort at Whig panic making.—*Times.*

A treaty with the Pottowattamie Indians is published in the Washington Union of Thursday evening. By this treaty the possessory right of the Pottowattamies to some six millions of acres of land is extinguished—five millions of valuable land lying between the Missouri and Mississippi, west of the State of Iowa and north of the State of Missouri, and one million of acres on the Osage river, west of the latter State. The State of Iowa will by this treaty gain a front on the Missouri river of several hundred miles, and that State and the United States obtain possession of five millions of fruitful and saleable land, towards which a large emigration has already been directed.

*Combustible.*—The names of the pastors of the Unitarian Church, Baltimore, during the last 20 years, present the odd coincidence of *Greenwood, Bellows, Cole, Sparks, Burnap.*

## CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Now that the preparations for the Autumn Elections have been commenced, it may be time to look at the subject with reference to the importance of the offices to be filled. The only officer to be chosen in October next, whose choice will depend upon the vote of the *whole* State, is the CANAL COMMISSIONER. The peculiar circumstances of the Locofoco candidate, render it probable that he can hardly get a considerable vote even from his own party. Besides that, and other matters, to which we shall allude hereafter, it should be understood that no man can, this Fall, receive a majority of votes in Pennsylvania, who is avowedly the political friend of James K. Polk.—This ought to be understood. It would be a disgrace to Pennsylvania, it would give a lie to all her representations of the evils of free trade, and to all her representatives who opposed these evils, for her vote, the first given after the passage of the British Tariff Bill, the first that expresses the feelings of the people in every part of the Commonwealth, to be for a friend and advocate of the man who caused this ruin. We repeat it, Pennsylvania would declare herself a free trade State, if she should, next fall, give her vote for a Polk man for any office.

There is, we believe, a candidate in the field, nominated by the Native party. As, of course, there can be no expectation of his election, it is scarcely worth while to refer to his position as a candidate. No one, of course, will vote for him, unless with views inconsistent with public policy, or public good, at the present time.

Mr. Power, the candidate nominated by the Whig party, stands so fairly before the public for talents, experience and integrity, that there is no doubt but he *ought* to be elected. So many, besides the Whigs, are favorable to Mr. Power's success, that there can be little doubt that he *will* be elected. What we need, however, is such a majority for him, as will go far to show the feelings of Pennsylvania, through their legitimate channel of expression, the *ballot box*.

One office alone is to be filled by the people of Pennsylvania at large. For that office there is a man nominated, who is a fast friend of James K. Polk, the open advocate of his measures. There is also nominated, a man opposed from the first to James K. Polk, and unqualifiedly hostile to the measures that have poured ruin upon the people, and infamy upon the administration. Will the people of Pennsylvania, smarting as they do under the new British Tariff act, and all its accompaniments—will they hesitate to use the opportunity to make an expression of their disapproval of the Polk policy, by defeating a Polk man?

We can scarcely doubt of the result; and we therefore the more rejoice that Mr. Power is so eminently qualified for the office which he is destined to fill.—*U. S. Gaz.*

## THE NEW TARIFF.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

Already has the cry of REPEAL been sounded from the Keystone State, and an enraged, betrayed, and indignant People will seize upon the word until it shall ring from Maine to Mexico, proclaiming, with an irresistible voice, the condemnation, by the PEOPLE OF THE UNION, of a measure that sacrifices and breaks down her interests and prosperity to build up the fortunes of foreign capitalists and foreign Governments. We catch up the sound of REPEAL, here in NORTH CAROLINA, and send it back to the PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA—*Greeting*; and we expect to send two Senators to the United States Senate, who will do all in their power to crush this odious law in the bud. The spirit is already at work in the land, and a resolution formed with—

"Both strength of limb and policy of mind,  
"Ability of means, and choice of friends,  
"To quit us of it thoroughly."

*Jewish Emigrants to America.*—The Orient has the following from Ellwangen, May 11: "A large and peculiar troop of emigrants to America passed here this day. The whole company consisted of Jews from the neighboring town of Oberdorf. The poverty which characterizes the appearance of German emigrants for America was happily not perceptible in this instance. On the contrary, affluence appeared to pervade their ranks. Elegant omnibuses conveyed the parties to the place of embarkation, and all were well dressed, particularly the handsome Jewish girls who formed no mean part of the company.—The whole had a gay and cheerful appearance. The company carries with them a "Sepher Tora," (scroll of the law,) which they had solemnly dedicated in the synagogue of Oberdorf previous to their departure. The emigrants follow their relations and friends, who had preceded them several years, and encouraged them to seek the well-beloved land of North America, where they are not, as in most German States, deprived of their natural rights and privileges as citizens, on account of adhering to the faith of their ancestors."

It has been stated in the New Orleans papers that the Catholic priests, Fathers McEnroy and Rev. who joined the Army of Occupation under General Taylor, have been repulsed by the Mexican population, and that they are not permitted to preach in their chapels. This is a mistake. We learn from a gentleman from Matamoros that the Catholic priest at that place received them very kindly, and freely gave his chapel to them for Divine service.